







P.  
Univ.  
C.

# The City College Quarterly

Founded by

James M. Sheridan

---

## Board of Editors

LEWIS FREEMAN MOTT, Editor

---

## Associate Editors

ALLAN P. BALL  
ROBERT C. BIRKHAHN  
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD  
FRANCIS R. DIEVAIDE  
LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND

HOWARD C. GREEN  
JACOB W. HARTMANN  
GABRIEL R. MASON  
PAUL KLAPPER  
STEPHEN K. RAPP

Business Manager

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON

---

The subscription is One Dollar a year, payable in advance

Single copies twenty-five cents

Contributors should address the Editor; subscribers and advertisers the City College Quarterly at the College. Checks and bills should be made out to the City College Quarterly Association.

---

Entered as second-class mail matter April 8, 1905,  
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

J. H. M.

142029  
28/3/17.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2008 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation



3

The  
City College  
Quarterly

Vol. 11

No. 1

March, 1915







Everett P. Wheeler



## BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS

### AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

BY EVERETT P. WHEELER, '56.

*Mr. President, Brethren of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is both a pleasure and an honor to be called upon to address the first Graduating Class under President Mezes at this milestone in their life's progress. It recalls, as if it were yesterday, the day, many years ago, when, with beating heart, I walked from the public school in Thirteenth Street, afterwards known as the Thomas Hunter School, to the old building on Lexington Avenue to take my examination for admission. Within those walls, which then were new and in which I met some of the best friends of my life, I came to love the College and have found the greatest benefit from the training I there received. Honest, thorough work; accurate thinking; love of truth; the fashioning of life and opinion to fit the actual facts of human experience, were precious lessons which I never can forget. To you, Mr. President, we look with confidence for wise leadership in the future. As I look at you of the Graduating Class, full of courage, and enthusiasm, pausing a little before you actually enter upon the career of your lives, I feel that you are the men who must take up the toil and the joy of life when we seniors depart. You have our best wishes and prayers. You will have diverse fortunes. You have varying talents and opportunities. Whether the task allotted you in life shall prove to be small or great, you will undertake it with cheerful courage and achieve the best possible results. It is not the amount of achievement that counts, but the courage and fidelity of the workman, and the ideal which he sets before him.

As Thackeray says:

"We may not win the baton or wear the epaulets, but God give us grace to maintain the honor of the flag."

I have chosen for my theme this afternoon "American Democracy." I do this partly because some of you are foreign born and many are the children of parents who were themselves born in foreign countries. Therefore I want you to realize, as far as I can express them, the distinctive characteristics of American Democracy.

The ancestors of some of us came to this country centuries ago. They encountered hardships as great, and were compelled to lead as strenuous a life as those who come to-day. In some respects their hardships were greater and their life more strenuous. Their descendants surely ought to have for the more recent comers love and sympathy. For one, I have. I read with delight that wonderful book of Mary Antin's, "The Promised Land" and it seemed as if she were in spirit describing the struggles of the fishermen who landed on the coast of Maine, and of the farmers who strove to earn an honest living on the hills of Massachusetts. They struggled bravely and with good hearts. They overcame the difficulties of their situation. They laid the foundations of the American Republic on which is built the noble structure in which we dwell. To your fathers and mothers, as to those of Mary Antin, this edifice looked attractive. They liked it better than the country from which they came. After experience of both they did not return, though they had opportunity. May we not start then with the proposition that our American Democracy is a success?

But you will say: This is a time of trouble and distress. We read of bread lines and the suffering, not only of those who line up in the streets, but of those who are too proud to beg, and thus hunger at home. I answer, the war that is waging in Europe has deranged our business and thrown many out of work. We are giving liberally for

their relief. Let us not be so absorbed in the sight of the suffering that we forget how small it is in comparison with the comfort of the great majority of Americans.

The total number of the poor has increased and this impresses the imagination. But the percentage has greatly diminished during my life time. I well remember the winter of 1857. It was far worse than that of 1914. The number out of work was greater in proportion then than now. Our plain people are better housed and better fed now than they were then. Our streets are cleaner and better paved. The death rate has been cut in two. Our schools give ample training. Our city government is more honestly administered. There is more regard for humanity. Many vicious and selfish practices, like rebates, common then, are now condemned by law and by public opinion.

What then, you ask, are the essential elements of American Democracy? I answer:

1. The right of every individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is sacred.

2. This right must be exercised with due regard for the similar rights of other individuals.

3. Life and liberty cannot be secure and the pursuit of happiness would be ineffective, without the authority of government which shall preserve order and maintain the right of each citizen against invasion.

4. In order to accomplish these results there is a written constitution which defines the rights of the citizen and the power of the Government.

5. Courts of Justice exist to explain this written constitution and secure the rights of each individual from invasion. The judges of these courts are meant to be and generally are impartial and acquainted with the law of our country. They are vested with the power of enforcing their decisions. If a single judge err, there can be an appeal.

By faithful adherence to these principles the prosperity

and happiness of every individual will be secured as far as the law can secure it. The man or woman who is thrifty, industrious and honest has an opportunity to better his condition and by saving something from the result of his toil climb to a higher level. All wealth is the result of co-operation and whatever tends to produce enmity between the creative mind that plans the work, and the industrious hand that does it, cripples both the head and the hand. The American conception of democracy gives to each citizen an opportunity to make the most of his natural gifts, restrains him from unlawful interference with the rights of his neighbor, and teaches him to rely for success on the blessing of God, and on his own honest industry and dauntless courage. This is the law of God, and our fathers embodied it in our Constitution. Emerson only paraphrases the words of Scripture when he describes the Lord saying to the people of America :

"I cause from every creature  
His proper good to flow;  
As much as he is and doeth,  
So much he shall bestow."

"The world was made for honest trade,  
To plant and eat be none afraid."

"For He that worketh high and wise,  
Nor pauses in his plan  
Shall take the sun out of the skies  
Ere freedom out of man."

American Freedom is the child of American Democracy. It involves equal rights and equal duties. It involves on the one hand the supremacy of law, on the other it means freedom from needless governmental restraint. The distinctive American idea which we ought to cherish sacredly and from which we should never depart is that the greatest good of the greatest number can be best achieved by giving to each individual the right to work out his own salvation.



Long before 1789 other nations had tried forms of government in which the will of the public officials was supreme and in which the individual had no protection from arbitrary power. By the law of the Roman Empire the will of Caesar was paramount. He had the right by special decree to interpret statutes in reference to cases pending in the courts.

*Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas.*

The result was tyranny, not freedom.

The Legislative Assembly in France in the days of the Directory had unlimited powers. They were constantly depriving citizens of life, liberty and property without due process of law. The result was the Reign of Terror and brought national ruin and disgrace. At last Napoleon got into the saddle and gave the people security and order. All experience shows that the honest, hardworking people, who are the real life and strength of a nation, will not long submit to be plundered or oppressed by public officers, even though these were selected by a temporary majority of voters. The real majority will have security and order at any cost. The American method embodied in the American Constitution, preserves order and protects life, liberty and property of the individual from unlawful interference. It is a distinct evolution in civilization. To this we owe, in large measure, that security and good government which stimulate our youth to diligent endeavor and make us on the whole a happy and prosperous people. I say again the American system is a success; a glorious, unprecedented success.

Let me then adjure you not to bow down before the idol of the omnipotence of government, whether by individuals or by temporary majorities. Do not believe for a moment that our salvation is to be found in numerous and complicated governmental requirements. That is an European idea which our fathers discarded. On the fragments of that shattered idol they reared the American Republic. Stand up bravely for the American principles

of the dignity of labor, the love of labor, the security of labor and the freedom of labor. This is our Quadrilateral. If the men and women of America are true to these principles and exert their mighty influence in their protection and defense, the assaults of domestic enemies will be as impotent as the clouds that pass across the sky to impair the heat and light of the sun. These may be obscured for a time, but they cannot be quenched.

Let no one suppose from what I have said that I attribute all the prosperity of America to the principles embodied in the Constitution. I realize fully that our unexampled growth and prosperity are due in large part to the unsurpassed natural advantages of our country—its variety of climate, its forests, its mines, its fertile plains, its broad rivers. These God gave to us, and He gave to our fathers what was more than these, reverence for Him and for His laws; the faith that prosperity can only be obtained or preserved by obedience to those immutable laws of right which are as fixed and essential as the law of gravitation. You might as well undertake to build a house regardless of that law, as to build a commonwealth regardless of the law of right and justice and mercy.

But while I realize the truth of what I have just said, I realize also that upon the constitution of the government of a country much depends. It would be absurd to say that the prosperity and happiness of the people of France were not impaired and the efforts of the honest and industrious impeded, by the tyranny and oppression that prevailed in that country during the greater part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Anyone who visited Venice when it was subject to the Austrian tyranny and visits it now can see the incalculable difference between a free and a despotic government. It is with no vain idolatry that I reverence the Constitution of the United States, and that I come to you to-day to point out its essential and distinctive features which form a vital part of the true life of the country, and which are now being re-

examined by men who have forgotten the elementary principles of our government and have not studied, or if they have, have forgotten its history.

Many of the propositions which are now being advocated would change radically the character of the American system of government. The distinctive principle of that system, embodied not only in the United States Constitution, but in that of all the States prior to the present century, is this: The Legislature is not omnipotent; a temporary majority is not omniscient. The people are not willing to entrust their representatives or themselves with unlimited power. Therefore the people adopt written constitutions which regulate and restrain the legislature and the executive, and establish courts with power adequate to enforce these constitutional restrictions, and thereby give security to every citizen.

No such system existed anywhere in the world before the year 1789. Prior to that time the people of the United States had bitter experience with a Parliament that claimed to be omnipotent, and with Legislatures of the separate Colonies that were not in fact restrained by any written constitution. The result was worse in the United States than in Great Britain, for the thirteen colonies discriminated against each other in various ways and refused to obey the requirements of the central Confederate government. Each Legislature felt its power to be unlimited by anything but its own sense of right. Each temporary majority voted to do what was right in its own eyes. The result was lawlessness, bankruptcy and loss of credit.

The condition of the country in 1786 is graphically described in an "Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, begun and held at the public buildings in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the 16th day of October in the year of our Lord 1786."

"And whereas, the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, taking into view the actual situation of the Con-

federacy, as well as reflecting on the alarming representations made from time to time by the United States in Congress, particularly in their act of the 15th day of February last, can no longer doubt that the crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the solemn question, whether they will, by wise and magnanimous efforts, reap the fruits of that independence which they have so gloriously acquired, and of that Union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood, or whether, by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to partial and transitory interests, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the Revolution, and furnish to its enemies an eventual triumph over those by whose virtue and valor it has been accomplished; and whereas, the same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments which originally determined the citizens of this Commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other states in establishing a Federal Government, cannot but be felt with equal force now as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration and to concur in such farther concessions and provisions as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which the Government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace as they have been glorious in war."

Therefore Virginia invited the other twelve states which were members of the old Confederation to send delegates to a constitutional convention. The invitation was accepted and delegates from every State met in Philadelphia in 1787. On the 17th of September in that year they submitted the constitution, which they had formed, to the consideration of the States. This submission was accompanied with the following remarkable letter, a duplicate of which was sent to each State:

"In Convention, September 17, 1787.

"Sir: We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

"The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corre-



spondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization.

"It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion the difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

"In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest to every true American—the consideration of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected, and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

"That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider that, had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

"With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

"By unanimous order of the Convention.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"President.

"His Excellency the President of Congress."

Let me also read from the report of the proceedings of the United States Government at its Inauguration in this city:

"Thursday, April 30, 1789.

"The oath of office having been administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, to George Washington, President of the United States, he then made the following inaugural address:

\* \* \* \* \*

"In these honorable qualifications I hold the surest pledges that, as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views, nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over the great assemblage of communities and interests, so, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government to be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens and command the respect of the world. I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established, than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity; since we ought to be no less persuaded that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained; and since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

For eight years Washington served his country as President. He adhered steadfastly to the principles which he had announced in his inaugural. He was bitterly assailed by the zealots of the time. Neither fame, nor virtue is secure from misunderstanding, suspicion and jealousy.

But, like the tower on Minot's ledge, which Longfellow describes in his great poem of the "Lighthouse," the hurricane of malice pressed steadily against his solid form, but could not shake it. The storm has long since blown itself out. The character of our first President stands as lofty and pure and symmetrical as the monument which a grateful country has erected in the city that bears his name.

Seven years of his administration had passed, the time for the election of his successor approached, and he gave to our country his memorable Farewell Address. Already it had become manifest that the essential principle of the American system to which I have called your attention was irksome and burdensome to impatient members of the community. To them he addressed the following counsels, which are as timely to-day as they were on the seventeenth of September, 1796, when they were first given to our people:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change

or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield."

These references to the archives of the Republic show that the founders of our government believed that a State could not prosper unless the individual members were prosperous, and that no individual member could prosper unless he was secure in the right to earn an honest living and to enjoy the fruit of his labors. Liberty and order were to be inseparable. They therefore ordained and established the Constitution of the United States of America "In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The Third Article of the Constitution provides:

"Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish.

"Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

Thus the Supreme Court is made by the Constitution a co-ordinate branch of the United States Government.

In Article Six, Paragraph Two, we have the final declaration:

"This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

Under these provisions the Federal Courts, in 1791 and again in 1795, held that it was not only the right but the duty of the Court to decide that an act of the legislature



in violation of the Constitution was void.<sup>1</sup> How otherwise could the provision be enforced that the Constitution was the Supreme Law? If a law is supreme, it must control. The only way to make its control effective is to enforce it. This enforcement is enforcing the authority that the people, in adopting the Constitution, gave to the Court. In short, the final authority is in the people, not in the members of the legislature or in judges.

These decisions were in 1803 followed by the Supreme Court in *Marbury vs. Madison*.<sup>2</sup> In that famous case Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Court, stated (176-7) with his customary clearness the reasons which led the people to confer this great power upon the courts:

"That the people have an original right to establish, for their future government, such principles as, in their opinion shall most conduce to their own happiness, is the basis on which the whole American fabric has been erected.

"This original and supreme will organizes the government and assigns to different departments their respective powers. It may either stop here, or establish certain limits not to be transcended by those departments.

"The Government of the United States is of the latter description. The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the Constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished, if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal obligation. It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the Constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it; or, that the legislature may alter the Constitution by any ordinary act.

"Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The Constitution is either a superior paramount law unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with or-

---

<sup>1</sup> *Van Horne v. Dorrance*, 2 Dallas Reports 304.

<sup>2</sup> *I. Cranch Reports* 137.



dinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it."

In pursuance of the authority thus conferred by the Constitution, the Supreme Court rendered a series of decisions which really made us a nation. These declared that certain acts of local legislatures were void, and that the supreme law of the United States must control.

In *McCullough vs. Maryland*<sup>3</sup>, the Court held that the Federal Government could not be controlled in the exercise of its functions by the taxing power of the State.

In *Gibbons vs Ogden*<sup>4</sup>, it held that commerce between the States could not be controlled by an act of the State Legislature.

In the *Bank of Augusta vs. Earle*<sup>5</sup>, it held that a corporation incorporated under the laws of one State had a right to do business in another.

In the *Passenger Tax Cases*<sup>6</sup>, the Supreme Court held that State statutes undertaking to regulate and control immigration into the United States were in violation of the Federal Constitution and that whole subject was a part of foreign commerce, which was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress.

In every one of these cases the State Court had decided in favor of the validity of the obnoxious State statute.

It is not too much to say that if these four leading cases had been decided otherwise the United States would not have been a nation. Its government would not have been worth preserving, and would certainly have gone to pieces at the first assault. A nation whose agencies can be taxed out of existence by a part of the nation, whose citizens have no right to trade or do business outside of the limits of their own local jurisdiction, and whose foreign commerce is subject to the control of each particular part, is no nation at all. The bond of such a country would be a rope of sand.

---

<sup>3</sup> 4 Wheaton 316, (1819).

<sup>4</sup> 9 Wheaton 1, (1824).

<sup>5</sup> 13 Peters, 519 (1839).

<sup>6</sup> 7 Howard, 283, 412, (1849).

It was then essential to our national existence that these several statutes which local legislatures had adopted, should be annulled by some superior authority and that the rights which they assailed should in some way be vindicated.

There are only two ways in which such rights can be secured. One is peaceable, by an appeal to the courts; the other is forcible, by an appeal to arms. When the subject is seriously considered, it will appear that restrictions upon the power of the courts to enforce peaceably the guarantees of the constitution will end inevitably in the reign of force and violence. Under conditions of force and violence justice is silent and the strongest prevails.

And now let me call your attention to some of the problems which in this country are most serious. I will endeavor to point out briefly the spirit in which we should approach the difficult task of solving them in accordance with the fundamental principles of the American system.

One of the most striking features of the development of American life is the growth of great combinations. It is sometimes said that these are inconsistent with the ideals of American democracy. To me they seem an outgrowth of American freedom. The right of an individual to use to the best advantage the talents which God has given him, or which he has developed by education, should be sacred. It is mainly by this freedom that encouragement is given to such development. On the other hand the besetting sin of the powerful is the abuse of power. To prevent this the law should be supreme, and the government should have full power to enforce it. The State on the one hand should refrain scrupulously from giving to any individual or association advantages which are denied to others. All should be on an equal plane of opportunity so far as the law can give it. All should be prevented as far as possible from using these opportunities to the injury of others. But the individual who makes

the most of his opportunities for the benefit of others, and not to their injury, ought to have full scope for the development of his powers and the preservation of the rewards of his skill and diligence. These observations are just as applicable to combinations of labor as to combinations of capital. Combination increases the power of the individual. A labor organization is far more powerful than the individual workmen who compose it. An organization of men who have acquired property by their skill and diligence is also more powerful than the individuals of which it is composed. In either case the greater the power the greater the danger of its abuse. But it is not American to prohibit the organization. It is American to subject the same to reasonable and just laws. In a word, as Shakespeare puts it:

"It is excellent  
To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous  
To use it like a giant."

On the one hand we ought not to put our men into straight jackets. On the other hand we must not let them become marauders. The law should not only punish excesses, whether committed by capital or labor organizations, but should enable all controversies between them to be peaceably settled. There are notable instances in the recent history of this country which point the moral of what I have just said.

There is not time to do more than refer to the Pullman strike in 1894 which for a time threatened to break up all commerce between East and West passing through Chicago. The firmness and courage of Grover Cleveland averted the danger. As Theodore Roosevelt said:

"The completeness of the victory of the Federal authorities, representing the cause of law and order has been perhaps one reason why it was so soon forgotten; and now not a few shortsighted people need to be reminded that when we were on the brink of an almost terrific explosion the Governor of Illinois did his best to work to this country a measure of harm as great as any ever planned

by Benedict Arnold, and that we were saved by the resolute action of the Federal judiciary and of the regular army. \* \* \* Every true American, every man who thinks, and who if the occasion comes is ready to act, may do well to ponder upon the evil wrought by the lawlessness of the disorderly classes when once they are able to elect their own chiefs to power."

We learned wisdom from this Pullman strike, and Congress provided a tribunal for the arbitration of disputes between common carriers and their employees.

Our experience during 1913 when a strike of locomotive firemen was threatened, shows the value of the tribunal thus created. The arbitrators were competent men. They gave a full hearing to both sides and made a unanimous award. On the other hand, the recent tragical strikes in Colorado show that provision similar to that of the Erdman Act should be made for arbitration of all labor disputes.

In short, we should not prohibit organizations of labor. Give free scope to their lawful activity, but restrain them from violence. Let tribunals be created for the peaceable settlement of controversies with their employers. This is the American system of liberty protected and ruled by law.

In like manner we should deal with combinations of capital. They should not be prohibited. They should not be limited in any beneficent activity. But they should be restrained effectively from what Mr. Justice Holmes called "destructive competition." That was the grievance that led to the adoption of the Sherman Act. So far as that was effected by rebates, it has already been suppressed. Any other forms of discrimination by which the strong seek to get advantage of the weak can also be suppressed. Give them fair play. If they can produce goods that the people want better and cheaper than their competitors, give the consumer the benefit. American Liberty stands erect and holds the scales of equal justice. "She hears arguments and then if necessary uses the sword."



Thus I have laid before you the fundamental principles of American democracy, which preserve the rights of the weakest individual and restrain the tyranny of the strongest.

It is to the eternal honor of our colleges that the men who took the most active part in framing, enforcing and expounding the American Constitution were college bred. The work of Alexander Hamilton, of James Madison, of John Jay, not only in framing the Constitution, but in defining its provisions in their immortal *Federalist*, can never be forgotten. Equally important was the part that John Marshall and Daniel Webster took in making this written instrument a living organism, in establishing rules for its interpretation and enforcement, which have given it vitality and permanence. We have amended it where it needed amendment, but its essential characteristics have been tried and found precious. Hamilton and Jay were from Columbia, Madison from Princeton, Marshall from William and Mary, Webster from Dartmouth. It is for us, the college men of to-day, to be loyal in the defense and faithful in the explanation of the distinctive American principles embodied in this Constitution. They are our noblest heritage. Every man who assails them and would overturn the foundations of the American Republic as we know it, is an enemy to the Commonwealth. In the name of the democracy he would establish the tyranny of a mob,

“License, they mean, when they cry liberty,

For who loves that must first be wise and good.”

And now in conclusion let us consider briefly the sources from which the founders of our American Democracy drew their inspiration. Doubtless they were influenced by the new spirit which was sweeping over France. The cry of liberty, equality and fraternity appealed to the men of the American Revolution. Indeed the spirit of America with Lafayette and Rochambeau took home was one cause of the popular uprising in France. Each country



acted and reacted on the other. But older than this were the principles of freedom which the English settlers brought with them from the mother country. The Bill of Rights which is to be found in most American Constitutions and which was embodied in the Constitution of the United States by the first eight amendments adopted immediately after the new government went into operation, were in large part taken from Magna Charta, which the barons of England obtained from King John at Runymede. These again were in different form the doctrines of personal and civic freedom which are embodied in the Law of Moses and in the teachings of the Hebrew prophets. The Puritans who settled New England were thoroughly imbued with the teachings of the Old Testament. The early settlers in the Middle and Southern States came to this country at a time of strong religious awakening and had also been instructed in the scriptures.

I was present once in the house of a Hebrew client when at family worship he repeated a Hebrew thanksgiving. I asked him afterwards to translate it for me, and he said: "We give thanks for our home, for our children, for our friends, and for our civil and religious freedom." I said to him that must be a prayer of recent origin. He replied: "No, it is one of the oldest in our liturgy. You must remember that in the old Hebrew monarchy the rights of every citizen were sacred. As one of those rights he could approach directly to the King and lay his grievance, if he had any, before the sovereign." Then I recalled my own reading in these prophets and how pungently oppression and injustice are condemned.

It was part of the law of Moses that the judges  
"shall judge the people with just judgment. \* \* \*

That which is altogether just shalt thou follow."

(Deut. xvi, 18-20.)

The king himself was required "to keep all the words of this law, and these statutes." (Deut. xvii, 19.)

In the eighth century before Christ the prophet Micah

said, vi, 8: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Centuries later Zechariah addressed the people, viii, 16-17: "These are the things that ye shall do: Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor, execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates; and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbor; and love no false oath, for all these are things that I hate, said the Lord."

I am persuaded that it is their deference to these laws which is the secret of the wonderful vitality of the Jewish race. They have been oppressed in many lands, but everywhere they have in the end lifted up their heads and made good their position. Let me remind you of the Psalm in which one of their great poets described their sufferings at the time of the Babylonian invasion. Palestine was a small country with one great empire on the east and another, Egypt, on the west. The prophets were always counselling the Jewish Kings to remain neutral. Palestine was to be what Switzerland now is. But their neutrality was not respected. The Hebrew poet cries, and his words might have been written by a Polish Jew of to-day, or by an inhabitant of Belgium or northern France:

"He that hewed timber afore out of the thick trees was known to bring it to an excellent work.

"But now they break down the carved work thereof at once with axes and hammers.

"They have set fire upon thy holy places and have defiled the dwelling place of thy name even to the ground.

"Yea, they said in their hearts: Let us make havoc of them altogether; thus have they burnt up all the houses of God in the land.

"O God, how long shall the adversary do this dishonor? how long shall the enemy blaspheme thy name? forever?"

The result, as you know, was that the people to whom this poem was addressed were carried away into captivity.

---

<sup>7</sup> Psalms xxiv, 6-9, 11: Prayer book version. The first verse quoted might be rendered—was known to carve it into wonderful forms. It refers to the carvings in cedar and olive wood described in the sixth chapter of the first book of Kings.

But after seventy years they returned to their homes, they rebuilt their temple, and once more were established as a nation. Though in the progress of ages their separate nationality has passed away, yet they are to be found among every civilized people full of life, full of vigor, full of hope. I do not discuss their faults. You know them as well as I, and this is not the time nor the place to refer specifically to them. But what I ask you all to realize is that the principles of civil liberty protected by and obedient to law, which are fundamental in the Old Testament, were determining forces in the formation of our American Constitution, are embodied in it and must live as long as the essential fabric of our government remains.

Let me add that the same principles are imbedded in the New Testament. When Saint Paul stood before the unjust Felix, claimed his rights as a Roman citizen and appealed to the imperial court at Rome, he stood for all time as a type of the freeborn man who is unawed by power and unbribed by gain.

Let me pause a moment to point out that parts of these sacred books were specially adapted to the conditions of the time in which each was written, and are therefore transitory. For example, the temple sacrifices have ceased. But the essential principles the Bible teaches are not for a day, but for all time. Solomon's temple was of one order of architecture. This stately hall is of another. But the builders of each were bound by the same inexorable laws of construction. What are they fundamentally but the law of gravitation, in obedience to which the stars maintain their courses.

When I listen to the loud voices which are seeking for support in our American Democracy, when I realize how largely they are selfish, how often they come from individuals who seek special privileges for themselves at the expense of the great body of the people, how largely

they are the result of personal ambition, I say to myself: "These are not American. These are alien to the religious principles not only of the Old Testament, but of the New. We must not be deceived by their plausible appearance. They mean, not reform, but revolution." And so, as good Americans, let us resist them manfully.

Do not misunderstand me as suggesting for a moment that existing conditions in this country are perfect. As Choate said of Webster:

"Do you ask me if he had faults? I answer, he was a man." Our institutions are human. The men who administer them are human. We ourselves are not more, and therefore subject to error and mistake. But I appeal to you as alumni of this great College, which is itself one of the best expressions of our American system, to aim at reform, and not revolution. Let the work of your lives be like the showers which descend upon and revive the dry and thirsty earth, not like the earthquake which lately shook Italy, which overturns the homes of men and leaves their inhabitants to suffer and die.

Do not suppose that I would hold you in stolid conservatism. When Moses was leading the people of Israel out of their Egyptian bondage and stood on the shelving sands from which the mighty Red Sea tide had ebbed away, the Lord said to him in words that resound through the ages: "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Let that be your motto. But go forward on the right path.

If you start at the south end of Amsterdam Avenue, to reach the College, do not turn down at 113th street. That will bring you to a hospital. Do not turn off at the next corner. That will bring you to Columbia. Keep straight on and you will reach the College at last.

You owe it to your Alma Mater, you owe it to yourselves, you owe it to God, who has put into the hearts of our people the willingness to build this college and to

contribute year by year what is needed for its support, that in all the coming years you will, on the one hand, strive against the evil that is in our midst, but on the other, will be faithful to those fundamental principles of freedom and obedience to law which have made us what we are, and which if adhered to faithfully will develop ever increasing righteousness and peace in our whole civic life.



## COMMENCEMENT.

---

The senior activities of the recent graduating class of February, 1915, began as far back as December 18, with a reception of the Faculty in the Webb Room. Major Lydecker, Dean Brownson and more than a score of the instructing staff were present. Hyman Feldman, president of the class, was chairman, or rather showman, of the evening; at the crack of his wit many of the guests and hosts were started on humorous reminiscence, or all joined together in song. From the standpoint of genial relations between teacher and student, the occasion was a real success.

Some three weeks later, on the evening January 8, the class held its numeral exercises in the Great Hall. An excellent musical program was provided by Professor Baldwin, Mr. Philip Gordon, pianist, Mr. Rudolph Polk, violinist, and Miss Leona Sherwin, soprano. Professor Werner presided, and addresses were made by the President, and Professors Woolston and Guthrie. Frank J. Shainmark had the lighting of the numerals, and Theodore Goodman read the following class poem:

Gates that are open forever,  
Towers that melt in the sky,  
Whose is the hand that can sever  
Image of you from the eye?  
We, to the out-lands now starting,  
We, who have known you of yore,  
Find in you, even at parting,  
Something to keep and adore.

Walls that have rung with our laughter,  
Echoed the tramp of our feet,  
Live while we live—ay, and after.  
Others within you shall meet;

Shall, like us, fellow with fellow,  
Tread the long curves of your floors . . .  
Time, not to crumble, but mellow,  
Lovingly enter these doors.

Gates that are open forever,  
Open to hope and to youth,  
Ours is the endless endeavor,  
Yours the invincible truth.  
Towers that gaze into Heaven,  
Towers that rise o'er the town,  
We are the doers, the leaven,  
You are the glory, the crown.

Fate has the power to banish;  
Pictures of things and of men  
Slip from the mem'ry and vanish  
Silently, out of our ken.  
One image goes from us never,  
One vision never can die—  
Gates, that stand open forever,  
Towers, that point to the sky!

The class play, a burlesque in the usual three acts, by Messrs. T. Goodman and Feldman, was presented in the auditorium of Townsend Harris Hall on January 29 and 30. The first-mentioned of the collaborators wrote the lyrics, which were set to pretty and original music by Gabriel Youngwitz and Harry Suchman. The piece won the hearty approval of two surprisingly large audiences.

In addition to the commendable work of the newly-made histrions, among whom Martin D. S. Peterson, as a veteran of varsity productions, shone, there were side features that were enthusiastically applauded: the College orchestra gave its repertory, Herbert S. Katz rendered the prophecy in cartoons, and Harry Schaffer and Nathan Rauch tripped the light fantastic in "exhibition dances." The production was enjoyable and credit must be given both to the cast and the coach, Mr. Curoe, '13.

The class now gave its attention to more serious func-

tions. On Sunday, February 7, the Baccalaureate Services were held in Great Hall, in conjunction with a recital by Professor Baldwin. The President presided and Everett P. Wheeler, '56, delivered the address, which may be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Sixty-Eighth Commencement Exercises were given in the Great Hall on Lincoln's Birthday at 10 a. m. The Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, S.T.D., Canon-Bursar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, pronounced the invocation and the benediction. The three senior addresses were: "Duty to Self," by Joseph Zimmerman; "Culture," by Theodore Goodman, and the Valedictory by Harry Eisner. After the reading of the ephebic oath by Hyman Feldman, Justice Vernon M. Davis, '76, of the Supreme Court, presented the arms of the city. At the same time, the President distributed the diplomas and conferred the degrees. The program closed with a speech on the treatment of crime and criminals by the Hon. Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing.

The class is a notably large one. Professor Tisdall recommended forty-five for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Professor Baskerville thirty-nine for that of Bachelor of Science, making a total of eighty-four. Four men, Harry Eisner, B.S., Aaron Freilich, B.S., Joseph Zimmerman, B.A., and Joseph J. Zweifel, B.S., received the honorary *cum laude*.

The same afternoon in the Webb Room President Samuel Greenbaum, presided at the reception of the class by the Associate Alumni. At the suggestion of President Mezes, Professor Werner introduced the class. Other speakers were Lewis Sayre Burchard, '77, Hyman Feldman and Theodore Goodman.

The first alumni dinner of the class was held at Murray's on the night of Washington's Birthday.

THEODORE GOODMAN.

## NATHAN HALE.<sup>1</sup>

When Professor Johnston came to the College, he was well known as the author of *The Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn*, a work of painstaking, original research, in which a clear account of military movements is woven into a narrative of unusual interest. In 1897, he published the *Battle of Harlem Heights*, in which he identified with precision the topographical limits of the battlefield. Very naturally, the preparation of these two books suggested critical study of the exploit which led to the tragic death of Nathan Hale, and in 1901 Professor Johnston published the first edition of his biography of Hale. He has now (1914), published a second edition, with valuable additions, noting at the same time some changes in his conclusions, made necessary by the discovery of evidence not accessible at the date of the first edition. The book is a model of simplicity and brevity, and one feature, especially pleasing to the studious reader, is to be remarked; the book is well documented, and the documents themselves are printed. No other life of Hale equals Professor Johnston's book, either in the essentials of biography or in literary workmanship.

Nathan Hale was of good English stock through both parents. On the father's side he was of the fourth generation born in this country in direct descent from Robert Hale, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, soon after 1630, being apparently one of those stiffnecked freemen who could not endure the regime of Archbishop Laud, preferring rather to essay pioneer life in the new world. Much the same may be said of Elder John Strong, the ancestor of Nathan Hale's mother, who settled in Dorchester in 1630. Perhaps, however, there was an un-

<sup>1</sup> *Nathan Hale 1776, Biography and Memorials*, by Henry Phelps Johnston, Professor of History in the College of the City of New York. Revised and Enlarged Edition—New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1914.



confessed craving for adventure in the blood and bones of those immigrants to Massachusetts Bay, stimulated by a healthy ambition to get on in the world. From 1630 onward, the Hale family ran true to form in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, producing numerous thrifty, God-fearing, democratic citizens, with perhaps a larger proportion than usual of preachers and college graduates. Nathan himself was one of twelve children, nine of them boys, three of whom were graduated by Yale College, two of the three becoming ministers of the gospel. His father, Richard Hale, had a farm in Coventry, Connecticut, and there Nathan was born, June 6, 1755.

Those only who have studied New England as it was in the century before the Revolution, can fully understand the sobering, even sombre religious influences which dominated the Hale household. There was little room for amusement, or the play of humor and not much allowance for human weakness; life was a serious business and duty was the motive force. The important point to note is, that Hale seems to have accepted the orthodox New England philosophy of life without a murmur. One might contrast him in this respect with Aaron Burr, who rebelled against the teachings of his father and famous grandfather; with Hamilton, who grew up first in Santa Cruz and then in New York, scarcely knowing any family life; with Jefferson, who lived where horse racing was no sin and staying away from church no disgrace, and whose genius supplied him with a philosophy of his own; or to go further back, with Franklin, who broke away from New England traditions even in boyhood. Nothing we have of Hale's indicates the mental grasp displayed by those men, but which of them was capable of Hale's illustrious deed of self sacrifice, and would Hale have been equal to his opportunity had he spurned the religious ideals of his home training? Moral greatness towers above mere intellect, and posterity has crowned Hale for an act of sublime unselfishness.



Passing over Hale's student life in Yale College, his graduation with honors in the class of 1773, and his two years of school teaching in East Haddam and New London; he was commissioned first lieutenant in a Connecticut regiment early in July, 1775, marched to Cambridge the last of September with part of his regiment and remained with the army until Boston was taken in March, 1776. Then he marched to New York and during the battle of Long Island was posted in one of the forts on Brooklyn Heights, taking no part in the actual fighting. While with the army before Boston he was commissioned by Congress as Captain in the "Army of the United Colonies."

The story of Nathan Hale is to be examined, not as a disconnected episode in American history, but as part of a larger narrative which deals with the strategy of Washington before and after the battle of Long Island. The enforced evacuation of Boston on March 17, 1776, had proved the military ability of the American commander-in-chief, whose occupation of Dorchester Heights compelled the British to give up the city, because their fleet became exposed to the fire of the American guns from that position, without the possibility of effective reply.

At Toulon, in 1793, Napoleon Bonaparte did the same thing, to the great admiration of military critics, who have acclaimed the act as an inspiration of genius, although what he did was a repetition of Washington's manoeuvre seventeen years before.

Success at Boston gave the patriots a somewhat inflated idea of their military prowess. Anticipating an early attack on the city of New York they resolved to hold it to the last, arguing with some plausibility that if they could take Boston, they could defend New York. From a political standpoint the resolution was probably justified, considering the moral effect of abandoning New York Harbor and the Hudson River without a struggle, a decision which would have threatened the virtual isolation

of New England; but strategically the defence of New York was impracticable against a well equipped army supported by an efficient fleet. The question was considered while the siege of Boston was still in progress, and with Washington's approval, elaborate defensive plans were prepared, which among other features, included the construction of a series of forts along the high ridge which began at a point in Brooklyn near Gowanus Creek, and swept northerly in a bold curve to a point near the present Navy Yard, the purpose being to prevent the British from occupying that part of the Brooklyn shore which commanded the city of New York. Anticipating the landing of a hostile force on Long Island below the Narrows, for the purpose of attacking the forts in the rear (the course actually adopted by the British commander), the natural passes through the exterior and then heavily wooded ridge, distant approximately two miles southeast and east of the fortified ridge, were guarded by outposts.

The weak points in the plan became apparent when the attack came early in the morning of August 27, 1776. Sir William Howe, the British commander, had landed a well appointed and well disciplined army of more than 20,000 men near Gravesend. To oppose this force Washington had on Long Island less than 10,000 undisciplined, imperfectly organized, insufficiently armed men. He was deficient in artillery and had no cavalry at all. The passes were easily forced and the troops guarding them were ultimately driven to take refuge with the main body in the forts. What is called the Battle of Long Island, was a series of detached engagements between the American outposts and the British army advancing in three widely separated columns. If, after taking position before the fortified ridge the British commander (as Washington hoped he would do), had ordered a front attack, he would have suffered severely and might have been repulsed, but

the lesson of Bunker Hill had not been altogether lost on him, and on the day following the battle, he began to intrench preparatory to a regular siege of the American works. This fact made a retreat imperative, as no doubt could be entertained of our ultimate defeat, considering the superiority of the British army, and a defeat meant surrender, since in that event escape from Long Island would have been cut off by the enemy's fleet.

Until this crisis in the campaign, the American commander had shown only his 'prentice hand, but now he struck off a proof piece which, following his Boston achievement, put him into the class of master workmen. With a fine army more than twice as large as his own a few hundred feet in front of him, and a deep river then nearly half a mile wide, commanded by a powerful fleet, behind him, he contrived during the night of August 29, to transport his entire army including most of his artillery to Manhattan Island without the knowledge of his adversary!

Military critics have since done full justice to this remarkable feat, but at the time the impatient American public could see nothing but the loss of Long Island, following a defeat the dimensions of which were exaggerated, and the reputation of Washington received a severe blow. The British thought they had gained a great victory. A swift ship was promptly dispatched to England, where the news of Howe's success was the occasion of great rejoicing.

Perhaps the American commander-in-chief did as much hard thinking during the three weeks which followed the battle of Long Island, as in any equal period of his career. He had escaped from one island to another, the latter connected with the main land by one bridge only. On the east and west were deep waterways commanded by the enemy's ships, and on Long Island there was encamped a powerful army which might cross suddenly and secretly into Westchester County, thus cutting off the retreat of

the American forces and compelling their surrender. General Greene urged the immediate abandonment of New York and the retirement of the army northward, but here again the moral effect of such a movement had to be considered and moreover it was not in Washington's nature to retreat without a fight. So he waited for a fortnight in tormenting perplexity, trying to penetrate the purposes of the British commander. At this point the story of Nathan Hale begins.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Knowlton, of Connecticut, had been selected to organize a battalion of picked men for outpost and scouting duty, and Hale had been appointed to command one of the companies of the battalion. To Knowlton Washington applied, in his extremity, for a trusty agent to enter the enemy's camp on Long Island, for the purpose of obtaining information as to Howe's movements. Knowlton made the request known to Hale, who, after carefully weighing the consequences, consented to undertake the perilous task. He crossed Long Island Sound from Norwalk to Huntington in civilian dress, assuming the character of a schoolmaster, spent several days on Long Island, crossed the East River to the city of New York, which meantime had been occupied by the British, was arrested in the evening of September 21 and executed September 22.

As it turned out, Hale's journey might have been avoided, because shortly after he reached Huntington, the British Commander disclosed his plan by crossing the East River at a point near 34th Street, with the greater part of his army. Hale's capture took place several days after that event, he was unable to make any report to Washington, and it is not known how far the information he acquired would have been of assistance to the American commander.

The late Edward Everett Hale, a grand nephew of Nathan Hale, in speaking of his kinsman on one occasion,



was disposed to censure Washington for risking so valuable a life in spy service. This remark opens a subject concerning which much may be written. Commissioned officers seldom undertake the work of spies. Major André was an apparent exception, but if he had obeyed the orders of Sir Henry Clinton, he could not have been regarded as a spy. Clinton told André to wear his uniform and not to go within the American lines, and had these instructions been followed, André, if captured, would probably have been treated as a prisoner of war. This was what Clinton had in mind; he meant that André should not bring himself within the technical definition of a spy, though he must have known that going with a flag of truce to meet a traitor, would be an offence equally heinous whether the interview should take place in disguise or in uniform, within or without the American lines.

The work of a spy involves the practice of deliberate deception, and for this reason is shunned by those who govern their conduct by the military code of honor. As a rule, spies are neither officers nor enlisted men; they are selected for non-military qualities, above all for the ability to pass themselves off as persons properly within the enemy's lines. Hale was a captain, a man of unusual intelligence, well educated and probably fitted for much higher military rank, but nothing we know of him indicates that he had special fitness for the work of a spy. On the contrary his natural truthfulness, his high sense of honor and his strong religious convictions, seemed to disqualify him for such work. His striking personal appearance was an additional handicap. This unfitness, of which Hale must have been conscious, made a repulsive task doubly painful to him. There were other deterring considerations. A convicted spy has no support from without in the crisis of his fate. He is in the presence of enemies who treat him with contempt, his execution is without ceremony, just as a dog might be shot for killing sheep,

and his employers may find it expedient to disown him. He has not even the satisfaction of knowing that his death will be remembered, for the secrecy of his occupation outlasts his life, and in many cases he appears in the record simply as an unnamed man who has suffered a disgraceful death.

So it might have been with Hale. An order of Sir William Howe, of September 22, 1776, records the fact that a spy was executed that day without giving his name.\* But for a flag of truce sent the same day to the American outposts respecting an exchange of prisoners, it is conceivable that Hale might never have been identified as the spy referred to in the order, and his fate might have been matter of conjecture. As it happened, an officer on Howe's staff, Captain Montessor, who had witnessed the execution, accompanied the flag and he informed the American officers that Captain Hale had that day been put to death as a spy. At the same time Montessor, on whom Hale's fortitude and noble bearing had made a deep impression, related the circumstances attending the tragedy and, with the occurrence fresh in memory, repeated the dying words of the young soldier, which glow with living light on a dark page of our revolutionary history.

Captain Hull, a friend of Hale's, who talked with Captain Montessor, writes:

"(Hale) was absent from the army and I feared he had gone to the British lines, to execute his fatal purpose. In a few days an officer (Montessor) came to our camp, under a flag of truce, and informed Hamilton, then a captain of artillery, but afterwards the aide of General Washington, that Captain Hale had been arrested within the British lines, condemned as a spy, and executed that morning.

"I learned the melancholy particulars from this officer who was present at his execution, and seemed touched by the circumstances attending it.

\* "Head Qrs. New York Island, Sept: 22d: 1776. \* \* \* \* A spy from the Enemy (by his own full confession) apprehended last night, was this day Executed at 11 o'clock in front of the Artillery Park."—Johnston p. 115.

"He said that Captain Hale had passed through their army, both on Long Island and York Island. That he had procured sketches of the fortifications and made memoranda of their number and different positions. When apprehended, he was taken before Sir William Howe, and these papers found concealed about his person, betrayed his intentions. He at once declared his name, his rank in the American army and his object in coming within the British lines.

"Sir William Howe, without the form of a trial, gave orders for his execution the following morning. He was placed in the custody of the Provost Marshal, who was a refugee, and hardened to human suffering and every softening sentiment of the heart.

"‘On the morning of his execution,’ continued the officer, ‘my station was near the fatal spot, and I requested the Provost Marshal to permit the prisoner to sit in my marquee, while he was making the necessary preparations. Captain Hale entered. He was calm, and bore himself with gentle dignity, the consciousness of rectitude and high intentions. He asked for writing materials, which I furnished him; he wrote two letters, one to his mother and one to a brother officer.’ He was shortly after summoned to the gallows. But a few persons were around him, yet his characteristic dying words were remembered. He said: ‘I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.’ ”\*

Probably Hale never saw Vattel’s *Law of Nations*, though the book was translated into English in 1760, but the author expressed no more than the general opinion of mankind when he wrote:

"For this reason a man of honor, who would not expose himself to die by the hand of a common executioner, ever declines serving as a spy; he counts it beneath him, as it can scarce be done without some kind of treachery."

As Professor Johnston has shown, that opinion had

---

\* Johnston, p. 124.

been brought home to Hale by his friend Captain Hull, who sought to dissuade him from his self assumed task, on the ground that it was a "hateful service" for which he was not fitted because of his frank and open character. Nor did this faithful friend fail to warn Hale that his ignominious death was probable. In the face of all these facts, Hale made his choice deliberately, knowing the quality and probable consequences of his act. Almost his last words to Captain Hull were: "*I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary to the public good becomes honorable by being necessary.* If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service its claims to perform that service are imperious."\*

Much more attention has been given to the story of André than to that of Hale. Somehow the young British major who died at Tappan has made a deeper impression on the popular imagination, than the still younger American captain who met his fate on Manhattan Island. It is easier to explain than to justify this verdict. The two victims of the stern code of arms had, each of them, attractive personal qualities, and met death with equal fortitude; they were equal in intelligence; Hale may have been the better educated of the two, judging by the standards of schools; André had some advantage in polite accomplishments and worldly experience; but in point of sterling moral worth the comparison favors Hale; above all Hale was our countryman and lost his life in our service while André was our enemy. The more closely the act of Hale is studied, the more distinctly it appears to have been an act of deliberate patriotic self sacrifice, absolutely free from any trace of selfishness or shade of dishonor. From the first Hale knew his danger and notwithstanding the danger pressed forward. On the other hand, André's enterprise, as originally conceived, was not specially perilous. He was to leave a British ship on the Hudson to meet Arnold outside the American lines with a flag of

\* Johnston, p. 106.



truce, and the interview concluded, was to be rowed back to the ship. The real peril of the undertaking came from the change of plan, which Arnold (the stronger character), prevailed on André to accept against his better judgment and in disregard of the orders of his commander.

According to the accepted conventions of war, André is not to be censured merely for having dealings with Arnold, for the reason that the projected treason was first proposed by the latter, but the intended use of a flag of truce to facilitate the conspiracy was contrary alike to laws of war and rules of honor. That no flag was used was due, not to any objection on the part of André, but to Arnold's fear of premature discovery. Referring to this detail, Hamilton, in his well known letter to Laurens, describing the André incident, said it was a blemish on André's fame—"that he once intended to prostitute a flag; about this, a man of nice honor ought to have had a scruple"—and this judgment of a young soldier who admired André and regretted his fate has stood the test of time. Moreover, the plan was for André to lead an attacking force against West Point, at an agreed part of the works which Arnold was first to strip of defenders, thus enabling the ambitious young officer to gain undeserved celebrity for an achievement involving little danger and still less military skill. So, comparing the two men point by point, and contrasting the differing circumstances which led to the same fate for each, the laurel belongs to the American captain.

It is not wonderful that the tragic story of André should have excited widespread interest and sympathy, but why Hale's adventure should have lagged so far behind in the due appraisal of heroic deeds is a fair subject of inquiry.

When Dean Stanley was considering proper inscriptions for the monolith, which was set up in 1879 near the spot where André suffered death, he had no difficulty in finding sympathetic utterances of famous

Americans, commiserating André's fate. Some have thought Vergil's "*Sunt lachrymae rerum*," chiseled on one face of the monument, quite enough, and that the other inscriptions detract from the dignity of the memorial. Be this as it may, the regretful words thus perpetuated, of men who condemned André's act, attest the deep interest excited by his fate. Probably no incidents of the Revolution attracted so much attention and excited so much comment, as the treason of Arnold and the death of his co-conspirator. The reverse was true of Hale's death. Knowlton, who knew Hale and selected him for his dangerous service, would have taken pains to do justice to his memory, but Knowlton was mortally wounded in the battle of Harlem Heights (September 16), while Hale was still on Long Island. No reference to the tragedy appears in the official records of the American army (except that in the casualty list of Hale's regiment, the fact that he was "killed" September 22, is mentioned), and Hale's brother seems to have had difficulty in ascertaining the truth several weeks after the execution. No doubt the officers, with whom Captain Montessor conversed on September 22, made the facts generally known in the army, but for months after that date there was little leisure in the American camp to think of the value and significance of Hale's service. A promising young officer had fallen, that was all; whereas in André's case, if his conspiracy had succeeded, momentous consequences would have followed, from which the country was saved by a train of minute circumstances composing a story of thrilling and romantic interest. The human mind is fascinated by a narrative in which danger persists page after page, every moment on the point of overtaking its victim, again and again frustrated, and finally succeeding or defeated, by unforeseen incidents.

Thus the reader dwells intently on every item in the series of events which led to the arrest of André, the escape

of Arnold and the timely detection of their plot—the row-boat ride of André by starlight from the *Vulture* to the shore of the Upper Palisades; the stealthy interview with Arnold among the trees prolonged until daybreak; André's reluctant acquiescence in Arnold's proposal to defer return to the *Vulture* until the following night; the voice of the sentry in the darkness which told André he was within the American lines; the day of torturing apprehension passed in Smith's house at Haverstraw; the cannon shot from Croton Point which caused the *Vulture*, to André's dismay, to drop further down the river; the refusal of the boatman to take André back to the ship; the evening journey across King's Ferry into Westchester County in disguise; the night passed unwillingly within a few paces of an American outpost; the exhilarating morning ride to Tarrytown with safety apparently assured; the momentary imprudence but for which the fugitive might have continued his journey to New York without interruption on the authority of Arnold's pass; the dramatic circumstances of the arrest; the blunder of an American officer in sending a report to Arnold as well as one to Washington, retrieved in part by another officer, Major Tallmadge (a classmate of Nathan Hale), who succeeded in preventing André from going with the messenger to Arnold; the unexpected return of Washington to West Point; the escape of Arnold owing to the fact that the despatch to him was delivered before the one to Washington arrived; the melancholy journey of André to West Point and thence to Tappan in custody of Major Tallmadge, who in reply to questions was reluctantly obliged to say that his prisoner's case was precisely like that of Nathan Hale; the impressive scene at the court martial in the old church at Tappan, and finally the solemn spectacle of the execution—these incidents in sequence hold the reader's attention as firmly as the story of Francis Osbaldistone's journey with Baillie Nicol Jarvie into Rob Roy's country.

Perhaps Hale's story, had he lived to tell it, might have revealed similar elements of interest, but what adventures and hairbreadth escapes he may have had were never made known. And Hale was not a man to make much of such incidents, even if he had escaped from the enemy. The simplicity of his character was an assurance against vainglory. We can fancy him describing his achievement, if successful, in few words; saying merely that he entered the enemy's camp, made drawings of defensive works which he found there, and then returned to the American camp.

If the absence of circumstantial knowledge of Hale's journey, and the fact that important consequences were not involved in his failure to return safely, account for the lack of popular interest in his fate, it is not so easy to explain Washington's silence. One word from him would have given Hale at once the place he deserved in American history, but the general said nothing. It is probable that Washington himself gave Hale instructions. Did he regard Hale as an ordinary spy? Did he feel that by accepting spy service Hale lowered himself in the esteem of men of honor? Neither supposition can be entertained. Probably Washington believed that the success of future military operations forbade any public avowal in the matter. From motives of policy commanders of armies rarely admit the employment of spies. Besides, Washington was extremely cautious in bestowing official commendation on individuals. His reports and orders contain few compliments or words of praise for subordinates. This conservatism has been urged against him as a fault. Perhaps he felt that Hale's bravery was no more remarkable than the bravery of other young officers, who had been killed in battle, and of whom no special mention had been made in orders. To see Hale's service from Hale's point of view, and to understand fully the self effacing enthusiasm which influenced the young officer in accepting his danger-



ous mission, required a degree of imagination which perhaps Washington did not possess. Burdened with the heavy responsibilities of his position, chagrined possibly at his recent defeat, and tortured by apprehension for the immediate future, the episode of Nathan Hale was for Washington simply part of the day's work. The words of Danton, "*Que mon nom soit flétri; que la France soit libre,*" were surcharged with a passionate sincerity which commands the respect of posterity, but to the prosaic Washington the exclamation may have seemed an unnecessary if not suspicious parade of sentiment. So, possibly, it may not have occurred to the general, that the young officer who reported for instructions understood that he was deliberately putting not only his life but his good name in jeopardy.

It was not in keeping with Hale's character to reveal the mental struggle which preceded his resolution, nor with Washington's to divine it. They were men of action, not of words.

A true version of the interview between them would be a precious human document. What Hale saw in Washington need not engage our attention, since history has many snap shots as well as studied portraits of the great commander, but what did Washington, with his intuitive judgment of men, read in the striking face and figure of the Yale graduate and Connecticut schoolmaster, who, barely 21 years old, had been six months a captain in the army of the United States? The scrutiny must have been satisfactory or the authority to proceed would not have been given. One can think of Washington testing the nerve of the young man by describing briefly, coldly and truthfully, the difficulties and dangers of spy service; or if the occasion was one when Washington gave way somewhat to the generous and compassionate part of his nature (and this happened more frequently than many think), we can imagine words of caution and even remonstrance,

addressed almost affectionately, to a comrade young enough to be his son. To either mode of presenting the case, Hale's answer, as may be inferred from the dialogue with Hull, must have been that he had considered the subject from every point of view, and was ready for action. Perhaps, after all, Dr. Hale's criticism was unjust; the final decision may possibly have been the captain's rather than the general's. Of one thing we may be sure, Washington would not have entrusted the service to a man who had to be stimulated or urged to undertake it.

Little space has been given to Hale in standard histories of the United States. Bancroft and Hildreth devote, each of them, less than a page to the subject; Fiske, in his *American Revolution*, gives a few lines, and then only in telling the story of André; Irving in his *Life of Washington* has a fairly full marginal note, and forty years ago widely used school histories of the United States might have been found, which did not even mention Hale's name. Meantime in memoirs, pamphlets, letters, public addresses, magazine articles and similar fugitive records, the main facts were published, and in 1856 the first biography of Hale (Stuart's) appeared.

In 1846 a monument was erected to Hale's memory at South Coventry; in 1887 the State of Connecticut erected a bronze statue in the Capitol at Hartford; in 1893 the bronze statue in City Hall Park, New York, was dedicated; in 1894 a memorial column was set up at Huntington and in 1901 a memorial fountain in Norwalk; there is a statue in one of the parks in St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1914 a statue was placed upon its pedestal on the Yale Campus near the old "South Middle," in which Hale had his room while a student.

In his second edition, Professor Johnston corrects some popular errors.

He discredits the story that Hale's arrest was due to the treachery of a Tory cousin, who is said to have recog-

nized Hale on his return to Huntington when about to recross the Sound at that point. The evidence seems quite insufficient to support the tradition. Nor is it probable that Hale went back to Huntington. On the contrary the evidence indicates clearly that he returned to New York by crossing the East River, and was apprehended in an attempt to pass through the British lines, which then extended across Manhattan Island at a point as far north as the high ground at the upper end of Central Park.

The most interesting change in Professor Johnston's conclusions is in the identification of the place where Hale was executed. Since the first edition of the biography, the author has discovered in the British Museum an original sketch (he thinks by Montrossor), showing the position of the different detachments of the British army in New York and Brooklyn during September and October, 1776. From this map it appears, not with absolute certainty, but with reasonable probability, that the artillery was parked at that time on the line of Third Avenue somewhere between 66th and 68th streets, and as the Howe order of September 22 (also discovered since the first edition), states that the execution took place "in front of the artillery park," Professor Johnston's inference that the final act of the tragedy took place in the vicinity of the streets named seems logical.

GILBERT H. CRAWFORD '68.

## TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL.

### THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

We are now in a period of transition and so was Plato. "We" is used here in both an editorial sense and a pedagogical sense because, in the first place, we are writing this article, and, in the second place, we are considering the educational aspect of the present transition. But why drag in Plato? Because (as modern schoolmasters would say in psychological parlance) associations are made by contrast as well as by similarity. Modern reformers, trying to serve the present in the best possible way, are like Plato in that they are surrounded by constantly shifting, superficial aspects of the problems of education; they are too often unlike him in that they formulate no permanent ideals and fundamental courses of action, but fly hither and thither, fussily trying to satisfy local and special outcroppings of educational demand. They are well-meaning people who are truly anxious to be of "social service" by giving everybody just what he thinks he wants; they are benevolent opportunists with hearts beating so generously that the pounding from charitable overwork confuses their judgment. The growing sense of social duty, the wider recognition of the principle that every individual in society should be developed in the direction of his special aptitudes as they show themselves, tends to make us all benevolent opportunists; let us hope that our good intentions may not make us doctors who relieve relatively insignificant pains with pleasant narcotics when wise treatment would call for general nourishment and the up-building of the whole organism.

With this learned preamble out of the way—and it must not be taken too seriously—let us consider one of the problems which our college must meet—the problem of Townsend Harris Hall. That it has been suggested that the



preparatory department should be abolished, may be learned from the following extract from Mayor Mitchel's letter\* to our Trustees:

"With several great private universities in the city, is it not a question whether it is wise for the city to conduct a general university, or an institution merely for higher academic training? Similarly with the growth of our public school system, it seems a matter of doubt that it is wise for City College to maintain a secondary school."

In their reply, the Trustees indicated that T. H. H. might possibly be turned into a model school:

"As to the maintenance by the College of a special preparatory school, the fact is that until recently such a school was vitally necessary, since for various reasons the College did not obtain a sufficient proportion of the graduates of the ordinary high schools. Then, too, the work of this department of the College has fitted the youth for entrance to the College in three years, whereas the High Schools have so expanded the work as to require four years. At present, the admissions from the High Schools have been greatly increased; and if the present supply of students could be maintained without this school, we would be prepared to recommend its reorganization by reducing its numbers and maintaining it merely as a model or sort of laboratory for use in connection with our courses in education, or for other purposes."

Yet a third suggestion has been made by various principals of high schools that the course of study of our preparatory department should be revised so as to agree in matter and time required with their own four-year course.

It is quite evident that the Mayor looks upon our preparatory course as a needless duplication of the work of the city high schools and it is also clear that the principals

---

\* See QUARTERLY for December, 1914, p. 244.

are irritated by the existence of a school which offers what they have to offer, in less time, thus operating as a favored competitor for students. Let us examine the facts of the case before discussing the possibilities suggested by the counter-proposal of the Board of Trustees.

COMPETITION OF PRESENT AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES IN  
EDUCATION.

In the world of business it is a well-recognized principle that certain, elaborate machines or enterprises require a long preparation during which the owner must lay out capital and wait for his return. For instance, the steel business calls for round-about rather than direct methods of production. One who engages in that business knows that land must be acquired, buildings erected, machinery constructed and several intermediate products turned out and worked over before a single steel rail can be placed on the market to bring back a return. The same plant can deliver pig iron after a shorter process. Furthermore the money might give an almost immediate return if put into the retail grocery business. A man about to invest his money knows that certain enterprises call for a long investment and risk.

So it is with education. Society has a young boy to use for the good of mankind and his own happiness. Will society work long over that boy, putting off his time of productiveness, or will it give him less training and allow him to participate in the world's affairs at an early age? If he receives little training or diffuse training he must enter the lower ranks of business which require small capacity and no special knowledge. But if he is to become a professional man he must be educated along very definite and professional lines. There is always the temptation to decline the long preparation in favor of immediate work, there is always the risk that the enterprise may fail after the investment has been made.

Expressed in another way, the question is, shall the

boy cease his formal education in order to participate in the world's work at fourteen, fifteen, sixteen—or when? If it is decided, for some reason or other, that he will enter business at fourteen, it might be well for the school to give over part of the end of its course for the purpose of doing two things for the boy in addition to giving him a thorough grasp of the fundamentals of English, arithmetic, geography and history; namely (1) to present some *general notions* of citizenship, ethics, science and other things which will be *rigorously taught* to those who continue their formal education, and (2) to give him some prevocational training. If the boy changes his mind and later goes on with his fundamental training, some effort has been wasted. This competition between near and far possibilities persists until the student actually enters a life pursuit. After that, further education in school is of continuation or night character.

#### PRINCIPLE OF PRESCRIPTION.

Many a student consulting his parents and his own ambitions looks forward to a profession as a career. Society wants him to enter upon that career at a reasonably early age; it wishes him to finish his training as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. Obviously this is a long investment, for the professional school says, "To enter here you must be a college graduate offering a course of this or that nature," and the college says, "You must meet our entrance requirements in these or those subjects." Now the high school has a slight difference with the college and the college is hampered by the exactions of the professional school. The high school wants to prepare for life rather than for college, because most of its pupils will not go to college at all. Yet it would be just as wrong to require those *who have decided to take the risk* incident to long preparation, to waste their time, as it would be to force a concentrated college preparation on all students of high school age. In short, there is room for

both the general high school course and the college preparatory course in our educational system. Most colleges easily adjust their differences with the professional schools because their ultimate aims are fairly in harmony.

Who shall say when and how the boy must prepare for life and who shall say what subjects constitute the prerequisites for entrance to the next higher institution? It would seem that a safe rule would be: Those in whose hand a student is at a given time shall study his aptitudes and ability and determine the time and nature of his participation or prevocational training, but every higher institution must set its own entrance requirements without being influenced by the policy of the lower schools. Let us be concrete. A high school may well decide that the great mass of pupils will never go beyond the first year and therefore general biology (which will not be presented later in a rigorous manner) must be taught to them in a way suitable to their intelligence. Well and good; but if a student proves to be an exception and finally prepares for college, the college need not recognize such a course in biology as a necessary part of its preparatory training. So also if a college should fail to include physics in its curriculum, it has no right to request the medical or engineering schools to remove physics from their list of subjects required for entrance.

Let the high schools, therefore, have as flexible a course as may be desired, but let the college fix its own standard of preliminary education. This article will outline the preparation demanded by our college, it will show how the Townsend Harris Hall course of study meets the requirement and it will discuss the way in which such a course differs from that of a general high school.

#### A STANDARD PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

There are two authoritative descriptions of a standard college entrance preparation which might well be compared with the work we require at Townsend Harris Hall;



one is a composite table of requirements compiled from the exactions of 203 colleges of liberal arts, by Clarence D. Kingsley\* for the United States Bureau of Education, and the other is the requirement laid down by the New York State Board of Regents.

The composite table shows that the average entrance requirement is 14.8 units;† ours is 14.5 and may soon be raised to 15. The "average college" insists on 10.7 units in prescribed subjects and 4.1 elective; we distribute them for students entering from other high schools 11 and 3½ while T. H. H. students must secure all 14½ in prescribed subjects.

TABLE OF ARTS ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

	Eng.	Math.	Lang.	Nat. Sci.	Hist.	Draw.	Elective.
Average, College	2.9	2.3	4.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.1
C. C. N. Y. for H. S. s...	3.	2.	5.	0.0	1.0	...	3.5
C. C. N. Y. for T. H. H. s.	3.	3.0	5.	{ 1.0 0.5 Physiol.	1.0	1.0	{ 0.0

The Regents' requirements for a college entrance diploma, expressed as nearly as possible in units, are as follows:

	Eng.	Math.	Lang.	Nat. Sci.	Hist.	Elective.	Total.
Arts . . . . .	3	2	6	..	1	2	14
Science . . . . .	3	2	5	1	1	2	14

When certain technicalities connected with the subject matter of history examinations have been cleared away, our science students in T. H. H. may receive Regents' college entrance diplomas. Nevertheless, at present, more than the total requirement is met.

Our preparatory students cannot qualify for the state certificate in Arts because it calls for the excessive prescription of six years of foreign languages; three or four of Latin and three or two of French, German or Greek.

\* Bulletin, 1913, No. 7; Whole No. 514.

† A unit is defined as follows: The completion of a study for four or five periods a week for one school year. A period is from 40 to 60 minutes in length and the school year is for 36 to 40 weeks. In the city high schools the period is 43 minutes and the unit therefore equals 172 minutes each week for four periods or 215 minutes for a five recitation subject. Since the year is for 38 weeks, a unit is earned by attendance of 109 hours or 136 hours. In T. H. H. the period is 53 minutes with 32 or 34 weeks for the term. Taking the latter figure, T. H. H. receives a credit for 120 hours of a four period subject and 150 hours of a five period subject. Subjects which, like Drawing and Shopwork, require no home preparation, receive half credit.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PREPARATORY COURSE AND A  
GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

The table on the next page shows how the course at T. H. H. prepares for college, directly and economically, and how the high school course includes, with the college entrance subjects, others of a "broadly cultural" or "pre-vocational" character which are not accepted for college entrance. The uncertain or double aim of the High School makes necessary a four-year course while the concentrated, definite college preparation may be completed in three years.

COMPARISON OF THE COURSE AT T. H. H. AND THE GENERAL  
CITY HIGH SCHOOLS.

In the following table, five periods a week means that throughout a year, the student recites five times each week. The counts given are in terms of college entrance units. Subjects without such counts are not accepted for college entrance.

In the report on Articulation of High School and College, the committee of the National Educational Association laid down certain principles governing high school work. The item of greatest interest to us says: "It is coming to be recognized that in a democratic society the high school has a distinct function. The high school period is the testing time, the time for trying out different powers, the time for forming life purposes. Consequently, the opportunity should be provided for the student to test his capacity in a fairly large number of relatively diverse kinds of work.

"In the high school, the boy or girl may very well make a start along the line of his chosen vocation, but a final choice should not be forced upon him at the beginning of that career. If he makes a provisional choice early in the course, there should be ample opportunity for readjustment later in the school."

T. H. H. (All prescribed)	Periods a week	Counts	Counts	Periods a week	GEN. HIGH SCHOOLS, (Unstarred courses, pre- scribed.)
<i>First year—</i>					
First Language	5	1	1	5	First Language
Math. } Algebra (a) }	5	1	1	5	Algebra (a)
Math. } Geometry (c) }	5	1	1	5	English
English	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	.....
Ancient History	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	Drawing
Drawing	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	El. Biology
			..	1	Music
			..	1	Elocution
			..	2	Phys. Training
<i>Second Year—</i>					
First Language	5	1	1	5	First Language
Second Language	5	1	1	5	* Second Language
Math. } Algebra (a <sup>1</sup> ) }	5	1	1	4	Plane Geometry (e)
Math. } Pl. & S. Geom. (d) }	4	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	3	English
English	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	Anc. or Mod. History
American History†	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	Drawing
Drawing or Shop.			..	1	Music
			..	2	Phys. Training
			..	4	* Physiography
			1	5	* Chemistry
			..	1	* Elocution
					(* Elect, 5 periods.)
<i>Third Year—</i>					
First Language	4	1	1	5	First Language
Second Language	5	1	1	5 or 4	* Second Language
Math. } Advanced Alg. (b) }	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	Math. } Algebra (a <sup>1</sup> ) or
Math. } Trigonometry (d) }	4	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	3	Math. } Geometry (c <sup>1</sup> ) }
English	4	1	1	5	English
Physics	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	* Physics
Physiology§	1	..	..	1	* Adv. Botany or Zoölogy
Oral English (if needed)			$\frac{1}{4}$	3	* Elocution
			..	2	Modern or Eng. History
			..	4	Physical Training
			..	3	* Stenog & Typewriting
			..	3	* Bookkeeping
			..	1	* Economics
			$\frac{1}{4}$	2	* Music
			..	1	* Drawing
					* Elocution
					(* Elect, 10 periods.)
<i>Fourth Year—</i>					
			$\frac{2}{3}$	3	English
			1	4	American History
				2	Phys. Training
			1	4	* First Language
(§ One term four hours.)			1	3 or 6	* Second Language
(† History is given for two years, but beginning with the second term. It is listed as above for simplicity in counting.)			$\frac{2}{3}$	3	* Extra English Course
			1	4	* Science Course (above)
(‡ Under a recent ruling of the Regents one would be justified in giving 4 units in all to the mathematics listed above.)			..	4	* Adv. Alg., Trig. or Geo.
			..	3	* Adv. Bookkeeping
			..	3	* Adv. Sten. & Typewriting
			..	3	* Commercial Law & Geog.
			$\frac{1}{2}$	3	* Additional Hist. Course
			..	1	* Elocution
			$\frac{1}{4}$	2	* Drawing
					(* Elect, enough to secure graduation, that is, 15 units.)
					NOTE: Credit of $\frac{1}{2}$ may be had for Physical Tr.

In a sense, the straight college preparation seems to go against the principle announced here. But it must be acknowledged that to offset the risk of wrong choice, we have the gain in efficiency of preparation and the saving of a year in time. Furthermore a study of the two courses will show that the difference in risk is not so great after all. A boy who enters the preparatory school may switch to the high school at the end of the first year and find that he has missed only one major subject—biology. But he is ahead of the schedule in mathematics, ancient history and drawing. Consequently he could be excused from his high school work in second year history, drawing (first term of second year) and the first term (2nd year) of plane geometry and be allowed to put in the time saved to make up biology and the minor subjects of music, elocution and physical training. If he leaves school altogether, he must face business with a stronger mathematical training, history and drawing instead of a certificate in first year botany and the minor subjects mentioned. Continue this reasoning throughout the three years and the difference in risk will appear in its true insignificance.

While, therefore, the argument presented by the N. E. A. committee condemns the college preparatory course but slightly, it is diametrically opposed to special courses such as those of commercial and technical high schools, for a boy entering upon such studies pledges himself at an early age to a restricted field of life work. The greatest waste (if any training whatsoever results in waste) comes where such a vocational course is chosen unwisely, the least waste is a possible incident to the selection of college preparation, because the subjects in the first case are of definite service in one direction only, while the subjects in the second are foundational to a great many more lines of further preparation or immediate participation.



We would not go so far as to protest against all commercial or technical high schools, even though we agree with the N. E. A. committee that the high school age is an uncertain age. But we do believe that greater risk is taken in such schools than in a college preparatory school. Certainly such schools help us to appreciate the function of a college preparatory department in contradistinction to the general high school. It is clear that our T. H. H. does not duplicate the work of the general high schools any more than do the special high schools of the city and the risk attendant upon the choice of T. H. H. with its possible saving of one year is not so great as the risk taken in the selection of one of the special courses of study.

It may be well indeed to dilute the course of the general high school, because many students will never go beyond the first or second year, but let us not retard the earnest and able student who sees his way clearly and takes the risk incidental to all farsighted investments. Let us offer immediate vocational training where it is a necessary relief to students who must go to work early because of economic need or intellectual limitations, but do not force a vocational course prematurely upon an able student who can pursue fundamental work for a longer time and later undertake professional training at the highest level. The principles embodied in these conclusions are as old as man and will be true till man ceases to exist. There is no modern tendency which should overthrow them and there never will be. Townsend Harris Hall renders a service distinct from the service of the city high schools.

#### THE STANDARD OF T. H. H. WORK.

For historical reasons the work in Townsend Harris Hall was not always recognized by the Board of Regents at its full value. Because of our old five-year course, the

theory grew up that we completed (under the new course of study) a high school and college course in seven years, but the three preparatory years were not equivalent to full college preparation. The assumption was that the student made up his deficiency somewhere in the college classes. Owing largely to the good work of Professor Saurel, the authorities at Albany considered the work of Townsend Harris Hall, subject by subject, and finally recognized at full value every subject for which they themselves set examinations. As soon as a paper is prepared in American history to agree in content with the subject as taught in T. H. H., our preparatory students will be credited with the counts necessary for one of the state college entrance diplomas.

In actual examinations, our students have been more successful than those of other schools with longer courses of study. Indeed there is only one general high school in the state which approaches the record made by our preparatory students in Regents' examinations. Consequently both by official ruling and by the test of examination, and furthermore by the proof of success in college courses afterwards, Townsend Harris Hall may be judged a satisfactory preparatory school of standard grade.

#### LENGTH OF PREPARATION.

Colleges are not so much concerned with the total length of a preparatory course as they are with the length of study and the quality of work in the individual required subjects. Students who have attended good high schools for three or three and a half years are admitted to colleges just as well as graduates of four-year courses, if they have earned the necessary units in the specified subjects. Indeed the city high school authorities recognize that many of their own pupils, by a wise selection of electives, may prepare for college in three and a half years and Item H

of the "Requirements for Graduation, 1914" permits such students to receive diplomas of graduation upon completion of the freshman year. Furthermore, exceptional students prepare for college in three years, even in the general high schools.

By restricting its course to college entrance subjects only, Townsend Harris Hall gives an able student the opportunity to be graduated in three years. In actual practice, many students take more than three years to complete the required course. This is quite as it should be, for promotion is by subject. Indeed it would probably be well if more of our students were given lighter schedules and urged to go at a slower rate rather than to fail in a portion of a full schedule. But on the other hand the chance should always be open for an able student to prepare for college in three years.

#### TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL AS A FEEDER.

In years past, the preparatory school was essential to the college as a feeder of students. For one reason or another we received very few students from any other source. Influenced largely by President Finley, the college entrance requirements were modified somewhat so as to remove some of the obstacles which kept out students not prepared at T. H. H. Then also, a High Schools Committee was formed to promote cordial relations with the high schools and to give information to outside students concerning the college. These two influences have been very successful as may be judged by the following statistics covering the years of their operation:

#### NEW REGISTRATIONS.

	T.H.H.	September Outside	Total	T.H.H.	February Outside	Total
1909-10.....	215	82	297	180	40	220
1910-11.....	229	93	322	165	43	208
1911-12.....	128	114	242	146	62	208
1912-13.....	149	180	329	143	82	225
1913-14.....	125	238	363	125	119	244
1914-15.....	133	313	446	114	186	300

The "outside" students are from various institutions, but most of them are from city high schools.

Although this table might lead one to infer that T. H. H. is no longer needed to supply students to the college, the following considerations would indicate that while we might well afford to reduce its size, it should not be abolished.

1st. If the college were to cut off its preparatory department and depend only upon the high schools for students, it would have no effective safeguard for its standards of entrance. The high schools are tempted to meet the demands of the many; the clamor for superficial cultural courses or vocational courses is becoming more and more pressing and is receiving more and more encouragement from men of influence; the high schools may surrender and prepare for participation at eighteen rather than for further foundational training. Then, if the college is without its own preparatory department, the high schools may say "Take our students as we prepare them, surely we and not you should determine what is proper training for boys between fourteen and eighteen." Any student of the situation knows that this is exactly what is happening all over the country; the high schools are trying to set the college entrance requirements, a movement most fatal to steady progress in fundamental training.

2nd. The three years preparation for college as a possibility for able students will be placed in jeopardy. The high schools wish to retain as many of their pupils as they can for the full four years. The interests of the college as well as society demand that a year of secondary training be saved if possible. An efficient means of offsetting the lengthening influence of the high schools is the preparatory department which concentrates on college entrance subjects.

3rd. Least important is the general precaution to keep under our own control a feeder for the college when the



changing authority of the school system makes uncertain not only the general educational aims of those directing the high schools but also their attitude towards the College of the City of New York.

#### TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL AS A MODEL SCHOOL.

When the College organized the Department of Education in 1907, there were seventeen of our graduates teaching in the high schools of the city; now there are one hundred and ninety-six. Our college is sending out more and more teachers to the high schools—men who will render good service and incidentally incline their students to look to our college for further education. The department has used T. H. H. as a place for observation and the training of its prospective high school teachers. But the work in observation, model instruction and practice, might well be elaborated and intensified; certainly T. H. H. should not be abolished and our students forced to travel at odd times to distant high schools requesting the privilege of an hour's observation now and then.

With the better organization of the courses in secondary education, there might well be administrative changes in T. H. H. It should be made an ideal school. The student body should be reasonably small and experiments in grading, promotion, examination, guidance, instructors' supervision and other modern innovations could be carried out. Volumes have been written on primary education and the conclusions of pedagogy are fairly trustworthy in the primary and grammar departments, but very little has been done in the field of secondary education. Ought not our college to become a center for the study of the problems of secondary education? What better, direct service could it render the community than to give out authoritative information on the problems of secondary training, to equip an efficient body of high school teachers,

and to prepare successive classes of boys for college under the best conditions known to educational science?

The ideas expressed in this article are in no sense official. Indeed some members of the faculty of the college firmly believe that we should abolish the preparatory department. Others favor a lengthening of its course to four years. To do this, for all pupils, seems to us an educational and, therefore, a social waste of time. We do not object to a slow rate of progress for a slow pupil, but insist that the opportunity be kept open for an able student to prepare in the college entrance subjects, in three years. Some of the faculty hold that the course in T. H. H. is too difficult and that the students are made to undergo a more rigorous preparation than those admitted from the high schools. Possibly this is true; certainly we insist that all students prepared in T. H. H. must offer elementary, intermediate and advanced algebra, plane and solid geometry and trigonometry to cover three entrance units whether they intended to study for an Arts or Science degree, while those prepared in high schools need less than half of this, elementary and intermediate algebra and plane geometry to cover two units, if they enter the Arts course, and they are allowed to make up the other unit from elective subjects. But if our T. H. H. course is made less difficult, it may be more easily completed in three years. Such details of departmental work and matters of authority and internal supervision may be cared for by internal improvements and reform without affecting the general attitude toward an economical preparatory department under the control of our Board of Trustees.

#### CONCLUSION.

Put in a nutshell, we believe that Townsend Harris Hall should be retained as a preparatory department of the

college because it renders a necessary social service, distinct from that of the high schools; because the college should keep under its own control a potential source of students who are prepared as it wants them to be prepared and because the city will be benefited by a model preparatory department in connection with its college.

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

---

*Anesthesia*, by James Tayloe Gwathmey and Charles Baskerville. D. Appleton & Company, 1914, 283 illustrations, 945 pp.

Anesthesia is the simple title of a timely and very notable contribution to our knowledge of a very interesting and complex problem. To this really encyclopedic work James Tayloe Gwathmey, the first president of the American Association of Anesthetists, contributes his wide experience and experimentation with the administration of anesthetics, and Professor Charles Baskerville contributes his elaborate and intensive studies upon their purity and chemical nature.

The book is intended primarily for two groups of students. The medical student and practitioner will find in this volume a very complete collection of facts gleaned from an extensive literature; an ample historical review, which is a notable feature of the book; a full account of the ordinary anesthetics, their chemistry, their physiology, and the various methods of administration. The investigator will find especially interesting the list, for the first time complete, of over 450 anesthetics, with an account of each, the very full bibliography, and the many suggestions for future research.

The book may be conveniently divided into two parts. In the first, there is an unusually interesting chapter on the history of anesthetics, a fine and full critique of the action of anesthetics upon the living cell, a full account of the effects of anesthetics upon the various organs of the body, an intensive study of the general anesthetics with a history of their use, their chemistry, specific effects, duration, after effects, methods of administration, etc. The authors show a deep human sympathy and understanding of the mental and nervous condition of the patient. They dwell at considerable length on the problem of shock, on the care to be exercised in the choice and administration of the anesthetics and the treatment of the subject before, during and after anesthesia.

The second part of the book deals with special applications and principles in the administration of anesthetics, and is written by



men and women whose names are most frequently associated with the development of these special methods and principles. It may give a more adequate idea of the comprehensive nature of this work if some of these contributions were mentioned, such as anesthesia by colonic absorption, local and intravenous anesthesia, anesthesia applied in dentistry, spinal anesthesia, electric analgesia, hypnosis, and finally a chapter on the medico-legal status of the anesthetist. Though so many collaborators have taken part there is a unity of purpose and general treatment that reflects great credit upon the team work that has resulted in this splendid work

A. J. GOLDFARB, '00.

*Lecturas Modernas*, selected and edited with notes and vocabulary, by Charles Alfred Downer, Ph.D., Professor of Romance Languages and Literature in the College of the City of New York, and Alfredo Elías, Department of Romance Languages in the College of the City of New York. D. C. Heath & Co., 1914.

The above is a Spanish reader intended for high-school, college, and university students in the second or third year of their study of the language. It consists of fifteen selections, taken not only from the works of the modern writers of Spain itself, but also, in part, from writings by men of Spanish-American origin, thus emphasizing the essential identity, linguistically speaking, of the two communities.

The selections have the great advantage of being somewhat removed from the elementary, not only in language, but also in thought, a quality which it would be well for many modern language text-books to imitate, there being nothing more uninspiring to the youthful mind than the pretence that it enjoys being treated to stupid and virtuous fables.

The notes and the vocabulary show the same excellent taste as is displayed in the choice of the reading matter. The notes dealing with the text are limited to eight pages (119-126) and concern themselves only with real difficulties. In addition, there are short biographical sketches, in Spanish, of the authors represented (pp. 113-117). The vocabulary (pp. 127-193), is usually full and thorough; it is particularly pleasing to note the inclusion of proper names, which give the student so much trouble until he knows them as such.

J. W. H.

*Studies of Trees*, by J. J. Levison, '02, New York; John Wiley & Sons.

The book, copiously and attractively illustrated, covers the whole range of tree study. Written by an expert in forestry, it is nevertheless adapted to the needs of the general reader. The author's aim throughout is to give only the salient points and so to present his text that the main features of the subject under discussion may be readily apprehended. In the identification of trees for instance, stress is laid on some one character that stands out prominently and distinguishes the tree at a glance from all others and in all seasons of the year. Possible confusion with other trees of similar appearance is prevented through careful comparisons which bring out the peculiarities of each species. The discussion of the planting and proper care of trees and of the fundamental principles of forestry, based upon the author's experience of over eight years in the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the United States Forest Service, is thoroughly reliable, and will be found suggestive and usable.

Mr. Levison has specialized in the care and planting of ornamental and shade trees. He has had a wide experience as forester for the Brooklyn Park System, as lecturer at Yale University, and as Secretary of the American Association of Park Superintendents.

In the *Philosophical Review* of January, 1915, Mr. Henry E. Bliss, Deputy Librarian of the College, has an article entitled "On Relations."

I. Newton Hoffman, '06, has published in the November issue of the *Journal of Political Economy* a study of the "Customs Administration under the 1913 Tariff Act."

## TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

---

At the meeting of the Trustees held on January 19, applications for retirement by Professor Werner and Professor Herbermann were presented to the Board. The applications were granted, the retirement to be in effect on the first of February, and a committee composed of Messrs. Lydecker, Hyde, and Kohns was appointed to prepare a suitable expression of appreciation and regret upon the withdrawal from active service of the two professors, who have been for several years the senior members of the Faculty.

On December 17 a special meeting of the Faculty was held in honor of Professor Werner upon his approaching retirement from the acting presidency of the College, which for over a year and for the second time he had occupied with distinction. It is needless to tell readers of the *QUARTERLY* what appreciative tributes were paid to him by various members of the Faculty, who had known him in so many relations. The speakers were Professors Tisdall, Mott, Downer, McGuckin, Hunt, and Ball.

On the same occasion the formal announcement came from the Trustees of the election of President Mezes, and a motion was unanimously passed congratulating them upon their selection.

At its meeting on January 19 the Board authorized arrangements in accordance with the plan submitted by Professor Duggan to carry the college system of afternoon extension lectures for teachers next year into all the boroughs of the city. The principal reasons for the plan are the long distances which make it difficult for teachers in some parts of the city to reach the college buildings, especially for teachers doing part time work in the late afternoon hours, the pressure of excessively large numbers in some of these courses at the College, and also the desire to render unnecessary the system of private coaching for the teachers' promotion examinations in the school system.

It is proposed, beginning next September, to have the extension lectures given at six different centres, one in each borough except Manhattan, where there will be two, one down town and one at the College itself as at present. The Board of Education has

consented to provide the other five centres. The courses are divided into two groups, one including the cultural and general educational courses such as those in history, music, the history of education, principles of education, general method, educational psychology, all literature courses, art appreciation, etc., which will be given as heretofore by members of the college staff; the other group will comprise the purely technical courses, such as those upon school management and the methods of teaching particular subjects, which will be given by superintendents, principals and supervisors, and, for high school subjects, by high school principals and expert teachers who are heads of departments.

Upon the recommendation of the Faculty, the Board has recently altered, slightly, the requirements for admission to the College, in the interest of better co-ordination with the work of the high schools. As announced in December, the entrance requirements in mathematics are now the same both for the arts and the science degrees. At its meeting on February 16 the Board adopted the further recommendation that in the case of students entering from other schools than Townsend Harris Hall intermediate algebra be, instead of a required subject, an elective subject with one-half unit of extra credit, and that to the list of elective subjects that may be offered for entrance be added advanced botany, with one unit, advanced zoology, with one unit, and shop work, with one-half or one unit.

On February 16 also the Board appointed Samuel O. Jacobson, C. C. N. Y., 1897, assistant tutor in physics, and made the following appointments to work in the Evening Session:

In the Department of Hygiene, which had not previously participated in the evening work, Professor Storey, Instructors McKenzie and Woll, Tutors Boyd, Lattin, Canute Hansen, Williamson, Reichardt, Roberts, O'Neil, and Henry Hansen, and Assistant Tutor Thomas Simmons; in political science, Dr. Jacob S. Schapiro and Dr. Snider; in natural history, Assistant Professor Goldfarb; in physics, Assistant Professor Bruckner and Mr. Raeber as laboratory mechanic; in chemistry, Assistant Professor Stevenson and Dr. Curtman, and also to assist in the same department, Messrs. Williams and Seligman; in philosophy, Assistant Professor John P. Turner; in surveying, Assistant Tutor Merkle.



In accordance with a resolution of the Faculty at its meeting of January 14, the committee which was appointed over a year ago to consider the relations of Townsend Harris Hall to the College has been reconstituted and enlarged. Its membership is as follows: Professor Sim, chairman, with Professors Downer, Saurel, Ilgen, Parmly, Brownson, Allen, Thompson, Mead, Woolston, Cosenza, and Klapper. The committee is charged to meet with the President and to consider the whole question of the status of the preparatory department of the College.

By a Faculty resolution of February 5, the President is made *ex officio* a member, without vote, of every Faculty committee, standing or special, though without regular membership in any, except the Library Committee, which is constituted by a by-law of the Board of Trustees.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

---

On Monday morning, December 21, Dr. Mezes, who had arrived in New York in the latter part of the preceding week, was welcomed by the assembled College. The various classes gathered in the Great Hall at half past nine o'clock, and there was a large and extremely interested audience when the Acting-President, Professor Werner, made the simple announcement that Mr. Lydecker, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, would introduce the new President.

### **The President's Arrival**

Col. Lydecker has personally known every one of the presidents of the College. Briefly but picturesquely he reviewed his youthful impressions of the dignified President Webster, and of the distinguished soldier, General Webb, who was his successor; and then, after referring appreciatively to the great services of Dr. Finley (for whose inauguration Col. Lydecker made the arrangements), and to Professors Compton and Werner, who have acted as presidents *ad interim*, and also to the difficult task which confronted the Trustees in making a selection of the next president, he continued:

"Now, coming to the last act of the Board of Trustees, I want to say to you that the Trustees were deliberate, that they looked all over the ground where we stand; they interviewed those from the Pacific slope to New England, from the southernmost corner of the country to the Great Lakes, and in all that search the Trustees found the best man. It is to be my pleasure to present to you Dr. Sidney Edward Mezes" . . . .

After the applause and cheering, Mr. Lydecker went on, "And I want to say to you only a few words. We have chosen a man who looked out at the Pacific Ocean at the beginning of his education, who looked out at the Atlantic Ocean from Harvard during the later period of his education, and who then from the great state of Texas has looked out both over the great country to the south with its Latin-Indian population, and northward over this great country of ours, in the development of his educational career, and we believe that we are going to find the fruit of that broad experience and work. It was not easy to persuade Dr. Mezes to

leave the great university over which he was presiding, but the position of this college led him to come."

The audience rose to greet the new President as he came forward. When the applause had subsided, and after he had thanked both the Faculty and the students for their hearty welcome, Dr. Mezes continued:

"I have recently left a friendly and a kind people who have shown me many acts of appreciation, and have given me honors which I have felt all along should have been more fairly distributed among and shared by my fellow workers of the Faculty and the student body in Texas. It was a great wrench to leave the University there and depart from friends whom I had been making for twenty years, but I am beginning to feel at home here. Especially as I look out upon the student body, I feel as if I knew you. I am sure that there is the same friendliness and heartiness in New York that there was in Texas, and that there will be here, as there was there, those great sources of consent and happiness. I wish it might be possible for me to know each one of you students personally and well. I wish that I might be issued, as it were, in several editions, or that I might have one of those multiple personalities of which no doubt Professor Overstreet and his colleagues have told you—or will tell you when you take up philosophy—so that there might be enough of me to go around and know you all; but I mean to know as many of you as I can. With the opening of our regular work here in January I shall set aside a period each day which I shall keep for you students, so that you may come in and we may talk things over together and get to know one another."

The interrupting applause gave sufficient evidence that this proposal met with the students' enthusiastic approval. Presently speaking of the splendid opportunity of the College in the metropolis, the President continued:

"Think of the millions of people in the greatest city of the country, destined to be the greatest city in the world. And the opportunity and privilege of this institution is to serve, I will not say the city—I prefer to be more intimate and say its people, each and every one of them, if it can in ways appropriate to a higher educational institution. Think of the variety of the population. Consider the fact that those who come to this new country of

greater opportunity and greater freedom come chiefly through the gateway of this city. Here they get their first glimpse of American civilization. Consider further the greater opportunities that will come, the more significant duties that will fall to this city when the appalling war across the water ends, and many men and women who have suffered, men and women who have been restricted, men and women of aspiration and hope for freedom and opportunity, will come here. Consider the opportunities that are before this institution as the official representative of this city. Consider what it should do, and if wisely conducted and managed can do and will do. Let me reiterate that it should be a very carefully and wisely planned development for this institution.

"And in all that development, may I say just one word of cautious warning. Let us not, whatever else we do, allow this to become a machine-run institution. Let us remember that the function of a college is to free the higher powers of man, rising above mere mechanism and routine to make him thoroughly and completely and competently human in mind and in character. Let us remember that an institution that is mechanized cannot do human work, that the institution should pulsate with life throughout its extent, and that each individual within it, whether students or members of the Faculty, should have an opportunity to play a man's part and not that of a cog,—that he should have a proper place and part in the institution, a part of responsibility and of human dignity.

"I have said these few words to you students this morning, because I hope and I believe that you can have a significant place in the development of this institution. I hope that you are not thinking of it as an agency for your personal advancement merely. It gives you an opportunity for service in return for the advantages, the priceless advantages, that it opens up for you. I should like you to know, each of you as well as each of you can, what this College intends to do, what its workings are, what its plans are; and above all I should like you to come to know more and more the spirit that gives it light. You must be informed, and I shall try from time to time, either at such meetings as this or through your college publications, to keep you informed, in order that you in turn may go out and inform the busy men and women



of this city with whom you will come in contact, in order that you may be in a position to represent this institution and not to misrepresent it."

The President concluded with a renewal of his invitation to the students to take advantage of his open office hour and visit him. The welcome of the student body, besides being expressed by the applause which punctuated the President's speech, was voiced by Mr. Slavin, the president of the Student Council, who took the occasion in a short address to remind the new head of the College, of the system of student self-government of which the Council is the central agency.

Some of President Mezes's general ideas upon educational problems—he has consistently declined to be drawn into any hasty announcements of particular solutions for the special problems of the City College—were interestingly brought out in an interview which was published, with a portrait, in the Sunday edition of *The Times*, on December 27. The interviewer had questioned Dr. Mezes about his views on the tendency of the past two or three decades toward practical education as expressed in the trade and vocational schools and in continuation work of all sorts, and about the general educational problem.

"The largest and most difficult problem of our educational system is not trade training, the amount or the manner of it," he said. "The value of the vocational school, of the continuation school which co-operates with the manufacturer in carrying on the young worker's education, is unquestioned. We have still to work out the system in better detail, but its place in our general scheme has become established.

"Will the establishment of this increasing number of trade schools and institutes of technology draw from the number of those who would otherwise choose what we call a purely cultural education? I do not think so. But such a change in our methods is sure to have some effect even on the higher institutions of learning.

"The most obvious effect is, I believe, this desire for immediate and tangible results from education. For this the ever-growing trade school and the manual training courses, which have

come to be customary additions to all school work, are in large measure responsible. Certain sorts of trade training give a definite result—an article of wood which can be sold for a definite price, the ability to wire a house.

“Gradually this expectation of definite result has been extended to branches of education other than trade training. Gradually it has been forgotten that the schools and the colleges can, after all, do very little more than to establish a starting point, and that actual contact with life, bringing a maturing of judgment and of powers, is the essential to fit a man for work.”

Later, discussing some of the familiar criticisms upon college ineffectiveness, the President said:

“Now, to surround a child with influences which all tend to induce a superficiality of thought, a hastiness of judgment, a disregard for accuracy and painstaking method from the day of his birth until his eighteenth or nineteenth year and then expect that by four years of college study all that influence can be cancelled, is to expect an impossibility. The causes for superficiality of thought, for inability to work and think must be sought through a much wider field than that of the school or university.

“Would you then,” asked the interviewer, “suggest the restriction of the elective system and a greater concentration in the colleges?”

“I think that is taking care of itself. When President Eliot some thirty-five years ago introduced the elective system, there was inevitably this scattering of energy of which I have spoken. But I think the pendulum is swinging back in the other direction. Just as we went to the extreme in the endeavor to place our culture on as broad a base as possible, so I think that we are in danger of going to the other extreme by trying to make that base as deep as possible by narrowing it unduly. In all the colleges, according to my observation, there is a tendency toward specialization, toward distinct concentration. It is the natural spring back from the former extreme which we had reached and found unsatisfying.”

On Saturday evening, January 9, the officers of instruction of the College gave a reception to the President and Mrs. Mezes,

**Reception to Dr. Mezes** which was attended by nearly the entire Faculty and Mrs. Mezes and instructing staff and their wives. The re-

ception itself took place in the Faculty Room; and the Great Hall, into which the company overflowed and where the refreshments were served, was rearranged and quite transformed for the occasion. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Finley and Professor Werner, who assisted Dr. and Mrs. Mezes in the receiving line, and Mrs. House, Mrs. Mezes's sister, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kohns, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Baruch, Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, and most of the other trustees of the College, including Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Stroock. The affair, which was generally voted most enjoyable, was managed by a committee of which Professor Storey was chairman and Mr. Holton secretary.

The "Night College" welcomed the new President at an assembly in the Great Hall on the evening of January 12, when also

**The Evening Session's Welcome** Professor Baldwin gave his annual recital for the students of the evening classes. Addresses were made by Professor Duggan, as Director, and by A. Judson Hyatt, as the representative of the evening students. After President Mezes's reply and the completion of the musical program, the President was the guest of a society of the evening students at a reception in the tower rooms.

Dr. Mezes's first public function as the new President, however, was on Saturday, December 19, when delegates from the

**High School Day** high schools of the city were the guests of the High School Committee at the College. There were about one hundred and seventy-five students and instructors from the high schools present. After being escorted about the laboratories and collections of the College, they witnessed or participated in a fifty-yard championship swimming meet in the gymnasium pool, at which gold, silver, and bronze C. C. N. Y. medals were the individual prizes, with a banner to the school scoring the highest number of points. Supper was then served in the Lincoln Corridor of the Main Building. Professor Overstreet, the new chairman of the committee, presided as toastmaster, and short speeches were made by Col. Lydecker and Dr. Paul, of the DeWitt Clinton High School. Professor Werner made the presentation of the medals and of the banner, which was won by DeWitt Clinton. **President Mezes**

and Mr. Lee Kohns came in in the course of the evening. Later the visitors were spectators at a basket ball game in the gymnasium, at which the College team was defeated by that of St. Lawrence University.

On the evening of January 16, the High School Committee had the principals and senior advisors of the city high schools **High Schools Principals' Dinner** as guests at a dinner at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant to meet President Mezes and Col. Lydecker, the chairman of the Trustees of the College. The list of other speakers included Dr. Denbigh, Principal of the Morris High School, Dr. Rollins, of the Bushwick High School, Dr. James Sullivan, of the Boy's High School, Brooklyn, Mr. Lee Kohns, of the Board of Trustees, and Professor Werner. Professor Overstreet presided.

On the preceding evening, January 15, President Mezes and Dr. Finley were both among the speakers at the dinner at the **To the Schoolmasters** University Club with which the Schoolmasters' Association of New York celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary. On the same occasion President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen expressed his hope to see the City College co-operate with the city government in behalf of public welfare along educational and social lines. On January 30, Dr. Mezes spoke at the dinner of the public school Principals' Association of the city, at the Aldine Club.

The registration figures for the present semester are more than one hundred larger than the total of the term which began last **Registration** September, and about three hundred and fifty more than that of the term corresponding to this a year ago. The number of new students admitted in February is never so large as in September, but the number from schools other than our own preparatory department is 186, as compared with 119 for the February term last year. The number entering College from Townsend Harris Hall this time is 114, which is slightly smaller than usual. The total registration for the day session of the College proper is 1628.



Mr. Willard W. Bartlett, who has for several years successfully combined the functions of General Secretary of the College **The Employment Bureau and the Y. M. C. A.** Young Men's Christian Association and secretary of the Bureau conducted by the Faculty Committee on Employment for Students, left on March to take up a social work in Vermont, with his office at Bennington. The two college organizations now have separate secretaries and are to conduct their work independently. The new secretary of the Christian Association is Mr. Everett D. Hood, of the present senior class, who will after his graduation devote all his time to that work. Under his direction, on February 19, the Association gave a reception to the new freshmen, at which President Mezes and others of the Faculty were present and spoke.

The new secretary of the Employment Bureau is Mr. Henry Katz, of the class of 1912. Mr. Katz, since his graduation three years ago, has engaged successfully in both social work and business. His position in the office of the firm of Wing & Sons has given him a considerable executive experience, and he is now to devote his full time to the work of the Employment Committee.

At the December meeting of the Research Club, Dr. F. E. Breithut read his paper on "Vitamine, a new Food Principle."

**The Research Club** The paper included a splendid resumé of the work that has been done on substances both organic and inorganic, which condition growth and health and disease. Professor Morris R. Cohen on February 25th. read a paper entitled "The Introduction of Scientific Method in Jurisprudence." This was a further study of the subject as discussed by Professor Cohen before the New York State Bar Association at Buffalo.

The College was represented by several of the Faculty, including Professors Brownson, Duggan, Mott, and Overstreet, at the **A New Professional Organization** meeting of the new Association of University Professors, which was held at the Chemists' Club of this city on January 1 and 2. Representatives of colleges and universities from all parts of the country were present, and the Association was organized upon principles analogous to those of the American Bar Association. Professor Overstreet

acted as secretary of the meeting. Professor John Dewey of Columbia was elected President of the Association.

At the various meetings of the other professional and learned societies which were held during the Christmas holidays, most

**Other National Meetings** of the departments of the College were represented. The American Association for the Advancement of Science met this year in Philadelphia. Among those in attendance were Professor Klapper, of Education; Prof. A. B. Turner, of Mathematics; Professor Goldfarb and Dr. Browne, of Natural History and Professor Coffin and Mr. Wetzel, of Physics. At the meeting of the American Economic Association in Princeton were Professors Clark and Woolston. At that of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute at Haverford were Professor Ball and Dr. Lease and Dr. Simonds. At the joint meeting of the American and Western Philosophical Associations in Chicago was Professor Overstreet. At the meeting of the Modern Language Association, which was held at Columbia University, were Professors Mott and Krowl and Dr. Crowne and Dr. Friedland, of the English department; Professor Ilgen, Dr. Hartmann and Mr. Keppler, of German, and Professors Downer, François, Delamarre, and Weill, and Mr. Arbib-Costa, of the Romance Languages. Professor Storey attended the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and that of the Society of Directors of Physical Education, both of which were in Chicago.

On January 20 a bill was introduced in the State Senate, by Senator Hamilton, which may be of far-reaching importance to

**The Hamilton Bill** the College. It is entitled, "An Act to amend the Greater New York Charter, in relation to instruction to be furnished by the College of the City of New York." If it is passed as presented, section 1132 of the New Charter will read as follows: "The trustees of said college shall continue to furnish, through the College of the City of New York, the benefit of education, gratuitously, to boys who have been pupils in the common schools of the city, and to all other male students who are actual residents of said city, and who are qualified to pass the required examination for admission to said

college. And the trustees, upon the recommendation of the faculty of the said college, may grant the usual degrees and diplomas in the arts to such persons as shall have completed a full course of study in the said college. *The trustees may also, upon such terms and conditions as to admission and attendance as they may prescribe, furnish gratuitously or otherwise, for male and female students actual residents or employees of said city, special courses and courses of study in vocational subjects and civic administration; and may grant certificates to such students as shall have completed the courses or studies so prescribed."*

Matter in italics is new. The bill was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Affairs of Cities. It was introduced also in the Assembly by Mr. Fertig, of the Class of '07.

#### AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Hutchinson has exhibited paintings at the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, at the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (invited), at the American Federation of Arts' Circuit Exhibition (composed of 40 paintings—invited), and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

##### Art

Mr. Chase has made eight book illustrations for "Pollyanna," now running serially in the *Christian Herald*, which will appear in book form this spring.

Mr. Weinberg has been asked to contribute a weekly article to a new national organ issued by "The Day Publishing Company." This series embraces a study of the cultural contribution of the Jew in art and literature. Articles on the Altman Collection, on Josef Israels, Max Liebermann, Stirner, and Pissarro have already appeared. A number of pictures by Mr. Weinberg were exhibited this Winter with the work of the *Deutsche Gemeinschaft für Kultur*, at the Municipal Art Gallery. He lectured at the Park School, Baltimore, in Christmas week, under the auspices of the Baltimore Chapter of the Federation for Child Study. A second section of his New York University course, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has had to be formed, owing to the fact that the number of participants was overcrowding the first section.

Professor Baskerville was one of the speakers at the recent exhibition of the Street Cleaning Department, which was held in the Armory of the First Field Artillery, 1891 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx.

### **Chemistry**

Professor Stevenson has been elected Secretary of the Chemists' Club.

At the January meeting of the Chemistry Teachers Club, Professor Stevenson read a paper on "Chemical Inertia."

Dr. Breithut presented a paper on "Vitamine—a New Food Principle" at the same meeting.

In collaboration with Doctors Lyle and Marshall of the Hariman Research Laboratory of the Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. Curtman contributed to the December issue of the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, an article entitled "A Study of the Factors Involved in the Benzidine Test for Occult Blood."

In collaboration with A. Wickoff, Feb., 1916, Dr. Curtman contributed to the February issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* an article entitled "The Detection of Bromides in the Presence of Thiocyanates, Cyanides and Ferrocyanides."

Dr. Feinberg's work on quantitative methods for determining aldehydes has been incorporated in Kingscolt and Knights' *Quantitative Organic Analysis* (Longmans, Green, 1914). The authors devote considerable space to these methods and pay Dr. Feinberg a very gratifying tribute in the introduction.

Dr. Leo F. Guttman, formerly instructor in Physical Chemistry, is now Captain in the British Army, having volunteered with the Canadian contingent.

Professor Duggan, on February 9, delivered a lecture at the Colony Club upon "Changing Conceptions of Education." On

### **Education**

February 16 he spoke at the dinner of the Quill Club, at which the general subject was "The City as a University," upon "The Student from the City." The Mayor recently appointed Professor Duggan a member of his Employment Committee, as one of a sub-committee upon help in vocational guidance. The City Club has appointed Professor Duggan chairman of its committee on schools. He has also been appointed a member of the New York Committee on



Provision for the Feeble-minded, a committee designated by the Commissioner of Public Charities, John A. Kingsbury, to formulate a general policy for the city government in its care and education of mental defectives and "as to the proper division of responsibility in this question between the state and the municipality."

Professor Klapper spoke on December 28 before Section L (Education) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, upon "Underlying Fallacies in the Modern Standards for Measuring Instructional Efficiency." On February 18, before the New York Academy of Public Education, he discussed, more generally, "Standards for Measuring Instructional Efficiency." This meeting was held in the Webb Room at the College. Among those who were present and participated in the discussion of the paper were Dr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Schools, and President Davis, of Hunter College. An article by Professor Klapper upon "Instructional Efficiency" appeared in the *Educational Review* for December. The Appletons announce for appearance this spring a book by him upon *The Teaching of English*.

On Tuesday, January 26, Professor Heckman entertained at a departmental luncheon about twenty guests interested in social progress, to acquaint them with the work of the educational clinic at the College. The party included Mr. Felix Warburg, representing the New York Foundation; Mrs. Egerton P. Winthrop, representing the Child Welfare League; Mrs. Miriam Sutro Price, representing the Public Education Association; Mrs. Jos. R. Swan and Mrs. F. L. Slade, representing the Junior League. The Educational Clinic of the department, of which Dr. Heckman is the director, has been made the examining agent for the Board of Education's Bureau of Attendance and Child Welfare, which has charge of all cases of delinquency in the public schools. Every delinquent child, before being committed to a custodial institution, is previously examined by the Clinic. Mr. Davis, the Director of the Bureau, sends the departmental physician to work under Dr. Heckman's direction.

Mr. Felix Warburg has recently given a fund to provide for the employment, this term, of a laboratory assistant in the Clinic.

Dr. Grendon returned from London with interesting tales of his experiences, on January 21, and has resumed his work with the Department.

#### English

Mr. Groesbeck has recently contributed short stories to *Harper's Magazine* and *Lippincott's Magazine*. On the sixth of October he addressed the Typothetae of America, at the Waldorf-Astoria, on "House Organs."

Dr. Taaffe was married on January 28 to Mrs. Katherine Viola Sheridan, widow of the founder of the QUARTERLY.

Professor Ilgen, who has been designated by President Mezes to be Acting Head of the German Department, took up his labors

#### German

in this connection on February 1, when Professor Werner's resignation went into effect. Professor Ilgen has fixed upon the first Saturday of each month as the time for department meetings, and is planning new elective courses for next term. German 11, "The History of German Literature," has a registration of twenty-five this term, the largest it has ever had.

Dr. Hartmann contributed a translation of a short story from the Swedish, "From Out of the Dark," by Per Hallström, to the *New York Call*, which was published serially December 16, 17, 18, 19. He is now publishing serially, in the Magazine Section of the *Sunday Call*, a series of radical propaganda translated from the Swedish of August Strindberg. Dr. Hartmann has during the past year reviewed numerous books on Scandinavian subjects for *The American-Scandinavian Review*, *The International*, *The Transactions of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study*.

Professor Johnston, the new edition of whose "Nathan Hale, 1776," is the subject of an article in this number of the QUAR-

#### History

TERLY, is to lecture before the New York Historical Association at its meeting at West Point this Spring.

Dr. Snider, on February 1, spoke to the Collegiate Club of New York upon "Marketing Goods in Argentina and Brazil." Dr. Snider is to give courses upon "Business Methods in For-

eign Trade" and "South American Markets" in the Summer quarter of Chicago University.

Professor Storey represented the College at the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association held December 27th last, and at the meeting of the Society of Directors of Physical Education on December 28th. Both of these meetings were in Chicago.

#### Hygiene

Beginning February 23rd, the Department has been open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon for the evening college students. Regular courses, medical examinations and personal instruction in hygiene are being given. An opportunity for voluntary work is also presented, and day students are admitted for voluntary exercise Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

Professor Storey has recently presented the following papers: January 18th, before the Teachers of Physical Training in High Schools, "Rest and Exercise"; February 13th, before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club in Boston, "The School and the Health Problem"; February 20th, before the Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A. Convention at Johnstown, "Physical Training Departments Responsible for the Development of Health Habits"; March 1st, before the educational section of the New Rochelle Woman's Club, "The Work of the Department of Hygiene in C. C. N. Y."

An independent ventilating system has been installed for the hand-ball courts. With this new system the air is brought directly from the street to the courts.

Professor Rupp was designated by the President to act as head of the Latin Department after Professor Herbermann's retirement on the first of February.

#### Latin

The organ recital given by Professor Baldwin in the Great Hall on Sunday, December 13, was the 400th since the establishment of these recitals, and presented an excellent and varied program. From the printed announcement of this event, we take the following: "In

#### Music

these recitals the Great Hall and its organ are dedicated to the service of the city. Beginning with the opening of the organ on February 11th, 1908, there have been 2,930 performances of 610 different works, embracing every school of organ composition as well as many transcriptions for the instrument. The total attendance has exceeded 500,000."

As the guests of the Department of Natural History, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine held its annual meeting and election of officers at the College on February 17th. This society is one of the foremost of its kind in the country. Among the papers read at the last meeting were: "Grafting Experiments with Sea-Urchin Eggs," by Professor Goldfarb; and "The Experimental Plant of the New York State Commission on Ventilation," by C. E. A. Winslow, formerly associate professor in the College.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, of the New York City Department of Health, delivered a lecture on "The Sanitary Aspects of Water Supply" before the members of the Department and the elective students, on February 18th. This was the third lecture of the series on public health announced last Fall.

Professor Goldfarb has been elected president of the Bio-Chemical Association of Columbia University. The Marine Biological Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute has invited Professor Goldfarb to take part in the expedition which goes South on May 15th to study tropical fauna and flora. President Mezes has granted Dr. Goldfarb the necessary leave of absence.

The registration in the Department for the Spring Semester shows a total of 590 students of whom 202 are in Townsend Harris Hall. An examination of the figures shows a steady growth of interest in the field covered by the Department. The total number of students in the courses in 1909 was 277; 1910, 380; 1911, 406; 1912, 422; 1913, 449. The growth of the courses in pre-medical subjects and in bacteriology is especially noticeable.

During the past semester the Biological Society met with unusual success, a high standard being maintained in all the weekly programs. The society held its first meeting of the new term on February 11, 1915, and elected the following officers: Jacob



Greenberg '15, president; Edward Linder '16, vice-president; Karl Smith '15, secretary; and Isidore Edelman '16, treasurer.

The last semi-annual Biological Society dinner, which was held on January 15, 1915, was a tremendous success. The guests of the evening were Professor Stockard, of Cornell Medical College; Dr. Bolduan, of the New York Board of Health; Dr. Radin, of the Canadian Anthropological Society, and Professor Storey. The committee in charge consisted of Jacob Greenberg, chairman; Edward Linder and Sol Biloon.

Professor Overstreet read a paper before the joint meeting of the American and Western Philosophical Associations in Chicago, December 29, upon "What Philosophy

#### **Philosophy**

Can Contribute to Conceptions of Justice." On December 2 he lectured upon "The Moral Training of the Child," before the Federation for Child Study. He gave an address on "Freedom of Speech" before the Teachers' League at the High School of Commerce, January 22. On January 31 he addressed the New York Ethical Culture Society on "The Problem of Suffering: Ancient and Modern." *The International Journal of Ethics* for January contained an article by him upon "The Changing Conception of Property."

Professor Cohen addressed the New York State Bar Association at its meeting in Buffalo on January 22 upon "Legal Theories and Social Science." He was recently elected a member of the Executive Committee of the American Philosophical Association. *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods* of December 17 contained an article by him upon "History vs. Value." In *The Philosophical Review* for January he published a review of Brunschvicg's "Les étapes de la philosophie mathématique."

An article by Professor John Pickett Turner upon "Philosophy and Social Attitudes" was published in the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods* for December 3.

Dr. Marsh gave an address before the Associated Physicians of Long Island, on January 30, upon "Fatigue in Relation to Efficiency."

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith has been elected Fellow in the Institute of Radio-Engineers, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and member of the American Physical Society. He has been appointed chairman of the Standards Committee of the Institute of Radio-Engineers.

**Department  
of Physics**

of Electrical Engineers, and member of the American Physical Society. He has been ap-

pointed chairman of the Standards Committee of the Institute of Radio-Engineers.

Alumnus Everett P. Wheeler presented a copy of his book, "Daniel Webster," to each of the five best men in Political Science at the end of the first semester.

**Political  
Science**

Professors Clark and Woolston are serving on one of the sub-committees of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

On January 21, at Manchester, Connecticut, Professor Clark addressed the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce on "Rising Prices." He spoke at Burlington, Vt., the following day, on "Immigration." On Monday, March 1, he began a series of lectures at the Richmond Hill High School, on various subjects, such as: Immigration, Trusts, Tariff, Rising Prices, and Taxation.

Professor Woolston is to give courses in Sociology and Philanthropy at Chicago University during its next Summer quarter.

On January 10, Professor Downer addressed the Men's Club of the Church of Our Redeemer in Philadelphia, on the "Case for France," in a series of lectures on the subject of the causes of the war, from the point of view of the several nations involved.

**Romance  
Languages**

for France," in a series of lectures on the subject of the causes of the war, from the point

of view of the several nations involved.

Professor Delamarre has recently delivered the following lectures in French: "Sully Prudhomme," Boston, January 2; "Le Théâtre de Brieux," Portland, January 2; "La mise en scène et la représentation des pièces pendant la période classique," Philadelphia, January 11; "Le Salon de Madame de Girardin," Orange, N. J., January 14; "Le Vaudeville en France," Mount Vernon, January 15; "La Tragédie moderne en France," Baltimore, February 13. Besides this, Professor Delamarre delivered a lecture in English before the Century Theatre Club, New York, on "The Modern French Drama" (December 29, 1914).

Professor Weill has recently delivered the following lectures: "Le théâtre au 17<sup>me</sup> siècle: acteurs et mise en scène," New Brunswick, February 20; "Madame Récamier," Brooklyn, March 1.

## ALUMINI NOTES

### CITY COLLEGE CLUB

---

A meeting of the City College Club was held at its rooms, 302 Madison Avenue, on Saturday, November 21, 1914. The speaker of the evening was Prof. Charles Gray Shaw, professor of philosophy at New York University, and author of *The Precincts of Religion*, *The Worth and Dignity of Human Life*, *Metaphysics and Christianity* and *Modern Culture*. His address on "The Truth and Worth of Life" was marked by profound scholarship, sparkling wit, and felicity of speech. The professor made an earnest plea for individualism. He protested vehemently against the modern tendency towards solidarity and democracy. For support and confirmation of his point of view Dr. Shaw drew on the most important contributors to modern literature,—French, German, Danish, American and English. The address was discussed by Mr. John S. Roberts, Mr. William J. Campbell, Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, Mr. Julius Hyman, Dr. Charles H. Weissberger and Dr. Gabriel R. Mason.

At the collation, Thanksgiving was celebrated with true New England spirit and fervor.

At the December meeting, held on Saturday, the 19th, Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Head of the Department of Biology, Julia Richman High School, and editor of *The American Teacher*, addressed the members on "Democracy in Education." Dr. Gruenberg pointed out that though our educational system aims at developing efficient citizens who are to take their places in a democracy, yet the system itself is organized on a military and autocratic basis. At present the teacher has no vote and no voice in the management of a school. In planning the organization, in selecting methods of teaching, in adopting courses of study, the teacher who is close to the actual work of the classroom is seldom consulted. Democracy in education means the participation of the large teaching body in school administration. Self-imposed tasks will put the teacher in a happier frame of mind, will convert red-tape into co-operation, will transform servility to officials into service to society, will make the results



of the teacher's thought and study more available, will increase the teacher's self-respect, and will improve his professional standing in the community. The address was discussed by Associate Superintendent Andrew W. Edson, District Superintendent Joseph Taylor, Dr. William Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, Dr. Henry R. Linville, Jamaica High School, Mr. Alexander Fichandler, Principal P. S. 165, Brooklyn, Mr. Julius Hyman, and Mr. Bernard Naumburg.

After the adjournment to the dining room, a Christmas collation was served.

At the January meeting, held on the 30th of the month, Dr. Charles H. Weinberger, scientist, philosopher, scholar, and author, read a highly interesting and instructive paper on "Neurasthenia." He touched on the causes of this disease, as well as on its prevention and its cure. Its relation to infancy, to adolescence, to maturity, and its effect on intellectual and sexual development were explained. The paper was discussed by Dr. Alfred Michaelis, Dr. Joseph Kahn, and Dr. Joseph Klein.

The birthday of Robert Burns, which occurred on January 25, was fittingly celebrated with song and story. A feature of the exercises was the singing of "Bobby Burns," a song written for the occasion by Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs.

The annual meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held February 24, President Werner in the chair. Mr. Louis K. Anspacher, '97, addressed the chapter on "The Place of Drama among the Arts." The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Adolph Werner, '57; Vice-President, Lewis F. Mott, '83; Treasurer, Donald G. Whiteside, '97; Recording Secretary, Arthur T. Hanson, '98; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest Ilgen, '82. The chapter voted to support the application of Hunter College for a charter. Under suspension of the by-laws, President Mezes was elected a member. Other members, elected from the graduating class, were Harry Eisner, Joseph J. Zweifel, Aaron Freilich, Joseph Zimmerman, Abraham Schamus, Michael Ringer, Samuel Hirschberg, and Alexander Markowitz.

The Class of '73 held its annual dinner on the evening of December 16.

## PERSONAL

---

'54. Dr. Joseph Anderson on December 17 celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday in Waterbury, Conn., where a reception was tendered him in honor of the occasion. From the *Waterbury Republican* we quote the following:

Dr. Anderson was born in Rossshire, Scotland, December 16, 1836, the son of William and Mary (Rose) Anderson. At an early age the family came to this country, where the boy received his education. In 1854 he graduated with high honors from the College of the City of New York, and three years later graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. In 1878 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Yale College. Dr. Anderson was married to Anna Sands Gildersleeve in New York on January 24, 1859, or a year after he came to Connecticut, where he has since resided the greater part of the time.

He was pastor of the First Church of Stamford from 1858 to 1861. He then accepted a call to the First Church in Norwalk, remaining there until 1864, at which time he came to Waterbury, where he was pastor of the First Church until 1905.

Dr. Anderson has led a busy life, as can be seen by the following:

During the years 1877-90 he was moderator of the General Association of Connecticut; and of the Connecticut General Confederacy (Congregational churches), 1878; a member of the Yale corporation since 1884; a corporate member A. B., C. F. M., a delegate to the International Congregational Council in London in 1891; a warden of the boro of Woodmont since 1904; visited Egypt and Palestine in 1907; president of the Connecticut Bible Society, 1884-1904; a director of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, 1885-1906; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the American Historical Society and the Mattatuck Historical Society.

He also made a special study of languages and antiquities of American Indians. Dr. Anderson was also editor and largely the author of "The Town and City of Waterbury" in three volumes, and is the author of numerous addresses and poems, and of books and pamphlets on local history.

'56. Everett P. Wheeler has retired from the firm of Haight, Sandford and Smith and from practice as an attorney. He will continue to practice as a counsellor at law in the trial and argu-

ment of cases and appeals, and maintain his office in connection with Messrs. Haight, Sandford and Smith, at 27 William Street. Mr. Wheeler, as chairman, recently presented the report of the Committee on International Arbitration to the State Bar Association meeting at Buffalo, which was adopted by a vote of 49 to 18. As chairman of a committee of the American Bar Association, Mr. Wheeler has secured the passage through both Houses of Congress and the approval by the President of a bill giving to the Supreme Court of the United States the right to grant a *certiorari* to review the decision of the highest court of a state against the validity of the state statute or authority claimed to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States. Mr. Wheeler was counsel in the Ives case in support of the validity of the original statute giving compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment irrespective of negligence. Under the law as it then existed there was no right to review in the Supreme Court the adverse decision of the court.

'75. Nelson S. Spencer has been elected president of the City Club. He has also been elected vice-president of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

'80. H. G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, and chairman of the Committee of Five, which managed the affairs of the Exchange during the period of its closure, spoke on December 24 to the members of that body in reply to the resolutions of thanks then presented. The resolutions follow:

From July 31 until December 14 the members of this Committee have been practically in continuous session. They have had to deal with matters of the greatest moment, affecting not only the interests of the members of the Exchange, but those of the entire financial world. Each day brought its perplexing problems, and their solution of those problems has been approved and justified throughout.

It is interesting to record that there were issued during this time, thirty-eight rules, which were acquiesced in, both inside and outside of the Exchange, and in many instances to the detriment and financial loss of the parties concerned. During all this time they have had to assume almost overwhelming responsibilities which they faced with courage, unselfish devotion and rare intelligence. They have honored us, and we desire to honor them.

'82. Thomas W. Churchill has been re-elected president of the Board of Education.

'83. Dr. William Hallock Park has offered his resignation as Dean of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College because of the rule of the Department of Health that its department heads should not hold administrative positions elsewhere. Dr. Park is Director of Laboratories of the Department of Health. His resignation, however, probably will not take effect until the end of the present college term in June. He will retain his position as Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in the College, as the Health Department rule does not bar its department heads from holding positions as teachers.

'87. Francis A. Winslow, formerly District Attorney of Westchester County, was recently married to Mrs. Charlotte W. Eaton. Their home is at Park Hill, Yonkers.

'87. Louis M. Josephthal, of the Naval Militia, has been appointed to the military staff of Governor Whitman.

'92. Thornton Earle, our former quarter mile champion, was married, February 15, to Caroline Helen Sherer.

'94. William Henry Hirsch was married on February 18 to Mrs. Minnie Sartoris. Their home is The Montana, 375 Park Avenue.

'96. Leon W. Goldrich, Principal of P. S. 62, the largest Intermediary Public School in New York City, is conducting a series of prevocational courses in the 7th and 8th year. It is a fact of interest that four of the five schools that were selected as experimental stations for this new and highly important work are in charge of City College graduates.

'98. Wm. E. Grady, John E. Wade and Louis Marks, Principals of P. S. 64, Man., P. S. 91, Man., and P. S. 43, Bronx, respectively, are in charge of schools trying out the new system of prevocational courses in the last two years of the elementary course. These schools were selected as a recognition of their efficient management and progressive policies.

'98. Angelo Patri, Principal of P. S. 45, Bronx, was sent to Gary, Indiana, to study the system of vocational education organized by Superintendent Wirt. This study is preparatory to the inauguration of a series of prevocational courses in Mr. Patri's school.



'00. Harold Lefkowitz, transferred to P. S. 45, a new school under Mr. Angelo Patri, of the class of 1898.

'01. Robert H. Lowie delivered an address on the question: "Can Socialism Obliterate Race Lines?" at a dinner of the Socialist Press Club, at Reisenweber's, on March 22.

'01. Dr. Isidor Springer, who was recently appointed principal of P. S. 55, Brooklyn, was graduated with honor from the College of the City of New York in 1901. He began as a teacher in P. S. 21, Manhattan, where he taught under John Doty for three years. Later he was transferred to P. S. 84, Brooklyn, where he remained a teacher for eight years. Mr. Springer in 1908 received the degree of Ph.M. at New York University and in 1911 received his Ph.D. degree at New York University. Dr. Springer is the editor of the "Teacher's Year Book" published by the Board of Education and principal of the evening school 144, Brooklyn.

'02. Jacob M. Cohen has just published a book on *Boys' Clubs* (Baker, Taylor Co.). This book, written in conjunction with Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, former Assistant Head Worker of the University Settlement, gives in very attractive and interesting style the psychology of adolescence and traces the influence of the gang in the life of the average city boy who is brought up in the congested parts of modern cities. The authors then show the potent part which an organized club can play in the life of the city boy. The book is replete with suggestions for the proper conduct of such clubs. The club leader, who takes his club seriously and is seeking an effective program of work, will find a host of practical suggestions that have stood the test of actual application. This book has been received very favorably by those charged with the supervision of social work in the New York City School System and in the leading settlements.

'03. Dr. Jacob Heyman has been appointed Chief Surgeon of the Out-Patient Department of the Mt. Sinai Hospital.

'03. Louis Buchholz, appointed to teach commercial branches in Morris H. S.

'05. Harry Charos, transferred to P. S. 79, Manhattan.

'12. Alexander Apisdorf, appointed to teach biology in DeWitt Clinton H. S.

'07. Benjamin J. Stolper has been Principal of the Public

High School of Woodbine (near Cape May), New Jersey, since September, 1913.

'08. Nathan R. Finkelstein was married to Grace Abrahams at the Hotel Savoy on December 22, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Finkelstein are at present residing at the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.

'08. Samuel Schindler, appointed in charge of physical training in H. S. of Commerce.

'08. Anthony J. Bové, appointed to teach Spanish in Commercial H. S.

'08. Harry Kessler, appointed to teach commercial branches in Girls' H. S.

'08. Robert Bersohn, appointed to teach chemistry in Manual Training H. S.

'08. Herman Kramer, appointed to teach commercial branches in Bryant H. S.

'09. Paul Schultz, who had been awarded the Perkins Fellowship in Art for Study in Europe, has not been able, owing to the European war, to go abroad to pursue the required studies, and has accepted a position as Assistant Critic in the School of Architecture of Columbia University.

June, '11. Montefiore Judelsohn was appointed to the American Embassy at Constantinople to serve as a student for two years in preparation for his duties in the consular service of the United States. On December 1st he was transferred to the Consulate General, after serving as student for only eighteen months. In July of 1914 he was recommended by both the Consul General and Ambassador Morgenthau for the position of Deputy Consul General. He has seen much that is interesting in the present hostilities on the Continent. He writes of his experiences to a friend and says among other things:

"These have been eventful times and this is only the fifth personal letter I have been able to write in the last two months. During the height of the crisis we were all very much overworked and for a stretch of two weeks I had an average of less than five hours sleep per day. . . . My principal task has been to handle inmates of the numerous institutions belonging to subjects of belligerent nations. All of the French and English religious, educational and philanthropic institutions, excepting

hospitals, churches and orphan asylums, have been closed by order of the Ottoman Government and their staffs ordered to leave the country. A great confusion of orders coming in rapid succession with regard to these institutions and their inmates had minor officials, particularly the police, in a rather difficult situation. It was my work to get most of these difficulties straightened out and to see to shipping out of the country hundreds of monks, nuns and teachers."

'12. Cullen Adlerblum, appointed to teach biology in Stuyvesant H. S.

'12. Joseph T. Shipley, appointed to teach English in Stuyvesant H. S.

'12. Harry R. Lichtenstein, appointed to teach English in Washington Irving H. S.

'12. William J. Crozier, having passed his examinations for the Harvard Ph.D., has been appointed Research Physiologist at the Western University Medical School. Dr. Crozier is now in France acting as research physiologist in an American "unit" hospital at Neuilly.

June, '13. Emanuel M. Meyer is now in the employ of the United States Government and is stationed at the Marine Hospital at Cincinnati, where he is doing advanced work in scientific research.

June, '13. Isaac Drogin, after recovering from typhoid fever, has gone to Pittsburgh, as research assistant with Professor M. A. Rosanoff at the University of Pittsburgh.

Feb., '14. David Drogin has received appointment as private assistant to Mr. T. T. Gray, Chemist to the Tide Water Oil Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Feb., '15. Hyman Storch has been appointed assistant in physical chemistry with Professor G. M. Lewis at the University of California and reported February 1st.

## OBITUARY

---

Matthew Cantine Julien, '69, died Saturday, December 19th, 1914, at his home on Pleasant Street, New Bedford, Mass., from the effects of kidney disease, aggravated by a severe cold. He had completed on the eleventh of that month the 42nd year of his pastorate of the Trinitarian Church at New Bedford.

Mr. Julien was born on February 21st, 1849, in New York, the son of Joseph François Baptistan Denis Julien, a native of Lourmarin, in the Province of Vaucluse, France; and his mother was the fifth in descent from Moses Cantine, a Huguenot refugee, who fled to New York during the persecutions under Louis XIV. Mr. Julien was graduated from the City College in 1869 and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1872. He did considerable missionary work while a student; and preached his first sermon in May, 1870, at Bridgewater, Vermont. New Bedford was his first parish, and there he began with his fourteenth sermon, when he was called to that pastorate in 1872. In November of that year he married Lilly Allen, great-grand-daughter of Ethan Allen.

The young man was something of a sensation in the early days of his pastorate in an old-fashioned orthodox church, whose pastors had been ministers of the rigid old school; but from the outset the congregation, then comprising many of the wealthy whaling merchants, was devoted to him, and from one generation to another that loyalty never ceased. During the long years of his service, the esteem in which Mr. Julien was held by the community was no less high than among his parishioners. He was a preacher of marked eloquence, and during Beecher's term, he often supplied the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, being one of the preachers who was able to fill the immense auditorium. At the time of Beecher's death, Mr. Julien was prominently mentioned as his successor, but he put aside all calls to large churches.

When Mr. Julien came to the Trinitarian Church in 1872, there was a debt upon it, which he liquidated speedily. This edifice was a fine specimen of early New England architecture following



Greek lines. It was destroyed by fire in 1890; but, nothing daunted, under the spur of Mr. Julien's pluck, the congregation at once erected the present stone church upon the site of the white-pillared meeting-house.

As a preacher to children, Mr. Julien was most appealing and charming; and Christmas and Easter were made red-letter days for the Sunday School by reason of the special church service for it, with memorable talks by the pastor. His devotion to the cause of the young people of the parish led to the movement which culminated in the erection in 1883 of the church home, on the opposite side of Purchase Street from the church, one of the first separate parish houses in that part of Massachusetts.

Mr. Julien was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, having served in that office since 1886; and he was president of the Religious Educational Association of New Bedford. Until four years ago he was trustee of Tabor Academy in Marion. He was a member of the Huguenot Society of America, and a fellow of the Huguenot Society of London.

Mr. Julien's wife died in 1900. He is survived by two sisters, the Misses Julien of New York, and by two brothers, Alexis A. Julien of South Harwich, formerly a Professor of Biology at the School of Mines at Columbia University, and Gustavus D. Julien of New Rochelle.—(Condensed from *The Morning Mercury*, December 21, 1914, New Bedford, Mass.)

---

Francis V. Wien, '00, was graduated from the College with the degree of A.B. After graduation he taught in the public schools until 1902, when he was appointed tutor in French at the College. In September, 1903, the condition of his health compelled him to request a leave of absence. In 1906 he resumed his duties at the College, but it soon became necessary for him to again discontinue his work. He traveled extensively in Europe and the Western States in search of health, but his condition continually grew worse. A short time ago he returned to New York, where he died January 11, 1915.

One of the truest and gentlest of souls was taken from his many friends this January, when Francis Wien, of the class of 1900, passed away. The end came here in the city after a long

and trying quest of health in Davos, the Adirondacks and elsewhere.

What this loss means, it is peculiarly hard to put into words. There have been sons of the College whose departure might fitly be commemorated by a recital of notable achievement, of service to city and nation, or of outward honors. No such distinction can be his. He did not shine among the winners of prizes. His career as teacher of French at the College was too brief and too limited in opportunity to afford a theme for extended eulogy. But if it is nothing little to have done one's work faithfully and always modestly, to have gained the respect and affection of one's teachers and colleagues, and to have left upon friends and pupils the touch of a life singularly unselfish, sincere and fine, then there can be no better claim than Francis Wien's to memory's tribute.

HENRY NEUMANN.

---

George Sparrow, '53, was born in New York, May 25th, 1834. His father, James R. Sparrow, came from Milton, Delaware; and his mother, Jane Long, was born in New York in 1812. From the public schools he entered the first class of the Free Academy and received his A.B. in 1853 and the A.M. degree in 1856. For many years he had been employed by title insurance companies as a title searcher. He was active in politics, having been identified with the Republican Party from its beginning; and was well known in the Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

He was the author of "A Convenient Index to the Minor Liens on File in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, N. Y."; and he also copied the inscriptions on the gravestones in the old Bushwick Churchyard, Brooklyn. He was at one time a local preacher in the Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. Sparrow died of pneumonia at his home, 266 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, February 5th, 1915.

---

Herman Herst, Jr., '90, was born in New York, October 26th, 1871. His parents were natives of Hungary. He attended Public School 27, and from there entered the College in the scientific course with the class of 1890. He was a prominent member of the Clionia Literary Society. In 1894 he received his LL.B. from New York University Law School. Two years he taught

in the public schools and for six years in the evening schools. He began the practise of law in 1896. He was secretary of the Local School Board of the Twelfth District, 1907-11, and in 1907 served on the Commission in Street Opening Proceedings. He was also secretary for several years of the New York County Lawyers' Association. Mr. Herst was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was at one time the Noble Grand; and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1904 he married Miss Lillian Myers, of Portland, Oregon, who with a daughter of ten and a son of five survive him. He died February 5th, 1915, at Far Rockaway.

---

William James Underwood, '74, was born in New York January 25th, 1855. His father was from Devonshire, England, and his mother, Susan Carpenter, was a native of Westchester County. Mr. Underwood was educated partly in private schools and entered the College from Public School 12. He was a speaker at the Junior Exhibition, and at graduation received the Ward Medal in Composition and delivered the Third Dissertation. He received from the College both the B.S. and the M.S. degrees. In 1876 he was graduated from Columbia University Law School, and practised law until his death. At one time he was counsel for the late William Ziegler and later for Mayor Gaynor. He was a director of the Royal Baking Powder Co. and of the American Maize Products Co., and president of the Drevet Manufacturing Co.

He joined the Seventh Regiment in 1877, and, after serving twenty years in Co. H., became Captain of Co. G. After twenty-five years' service he was brevetted Major; and in June, 1914, he resigned. He was a member of the Regimental Rifle Team for thirty-six years, and also of the American International Rifle Team in 1881 and the Anglo-American Rifle Team in 1905 and 1906.

He married Miss Mary Adaline Hull of New York, January 13th, 1886, who with a son, Kenneth, aged twenty-six years, survives him. Mr. Underwood was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the New York State Bar Association; the Underwriters', the New York Yacht Club, Ards-

ley and the Knollwood Country Clubs. He died at his home, 268 West 73rd Street, December 28th, 1914.

---

John Jasper, '56, died at Washington, D. C., February 7th, 1915, after a month's illness, of bronchial grip. Since his retirement by the Board of Education, September 1st, 1902, he had spent most of his winters in the South, but still retained his New York residence at 130 West 123rd Street. Two married daughters, Mrs. Bayard W. Russell and Mrs. Charles P. Gale, another daughter, Miss L. May Jasper, a son, Joseph H., and his widow survive him.

Mr. Jasper was born in New York on August 11th, 1837, and from 1842 until the time of his retirement he had been connected with the public schools as pupil, teacher, principal, assistant superintendent and superintendent. He attended public schools 9 and 17, and in 1852 he entered the Free Academy, completing the course in six months less than the usual time. Mr. Jasper served one year with the engineering corps in laying out Central Park. In 1858 he was appointed vice-principal of Public School 9, and later became principal of the same school and in 1867 he was transferred to Public School 51. After serving five years as Assistant City Superintendent of Schools, he was appointed by the Board of Education in 1879 to be Superintendent of Schools and held that position by successive elections until his retirement in 1902.

Mr. Jasper was exceedingly popular, and on one occasion was honored by the teachers gathered in the Grand Central Palace. He was crowned with a laurel wreath by the 4,000 teachers of the public schools. In his address upon that occasion he said: "My door shall always be open to the teachers and patrons of our schools." The sentence soon became famous and was considered characteristic of his democratic spirit.

Mr. Jasper took advantage of the many opportunities afforded him during his service as City Superintendent and many of his improvements in the school system have had far-reaching influence. Among the important recommendations made by Mr. Jasper were the reorganization of the evening schools, in which he had been especially active; the consolidation of the small schools and departments; the assignment of regular teachers to



give instruction in French, German, music and drawing; the formation of three truant schools, and a reformatory school; the taking of a school census; the revision of the course of study; the promotion of pupils without examinations; the revision of regulations concerning air space and floor space in new buildings; the revision of the method of licensing, appointing and promoting teachers; provision for regular conferences of principals with their teachers; the improvement of laws relating to compulsory education, and to the eligible list for promotion of teachers and for the appointment of principals. Mr. Jasper also was active in the system of retirement for teachers and he sought the abolition of corporal punishment, encouraged the building of manual training schools, and perfected the system of fire-drills. His policies met with the approval of his teachers and throughout his entire term of office he was universally popular. When he retired from school work, he said that he had seen the school system in Manhattan and the Bronx grow from 43,000 pupils and 1,250 teachers to 266,000 pupils and 6,240 teachers.



# The City College Quarterly

Founded by

James M. Sheridan

---

## Board of Editors

LEWIS FREEMAN MOTT, Editor

---

## Associate Editors

ALLAN P. BALL  
ROBERT C. BIRKHAHN  
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD  
FRANCIS R. DIEVAIDE  
LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND

HOWARD C. GREEN  
JACOB W. HARTMANN  
GABRIEL R. MASON  
PAUL KLAPPER  
STEPHEN K. RAPP

Business Manager

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON

---

The subscription is One Dollar a year, payable in advance

Single copies twenty-five cents

Contributors should address the Editor; subscribers and advertisers the City College Quarterly at the College. Checks and bills should be made out to the City College Quarterly Association.

---

Entered as second-class mail matter April 3, 1905,  
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.





**The  
City College  
Quarterly**

**Vol. 11**

**No. 2**

**June, 1915**

ADOLPH LEWISOHN, THE DONOR OF OUR STADIUM, WAS BORN IN HAMBURG, GERMANY, AND EMIGRATED TO THIS COUNTRY IN 1867. POSSESSED OF A GOOD EDUCATION, AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS TRAINING, A CLEAR INSIGHT INTO AFFAIRS, A STRONG AND WINNING PERSONALITY, HE SOON ACHIEVED PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN THE BANKING WORLD, HIS COPPER AND MINING INTERESTS BEING ENORMOUS.

MR. LEWISOHN UNDERSTANDS THE STEWARDSHIP OF WEALTH, FOR HE HAS ALWAYS GIVEN LIBERALLY OF HIS MEANS AND OF HIMSELF TO EVERY MOVEMENT THAT HAS TENDED TO THE UPLIFT OF THE COMMUNITY. HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC PURPOSES HAVE BEEN ON A PRINCELY SCALE, AMOUNTING TO ABOUT HALF A MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY. NO BETTER EVIDENCE OF HIS CATHOLIC SPIRIT CAN BE GIVEN THAN TO MENTION SOME OF HIS LARGER BENEFACTIONS. HE HAS CONTRIBUTED TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OR MORE TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS:—MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR THE SCHOOL OF MINES BUILDING, THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY AT PLEASANTVILLE, AND LAST BUT NOT LEAST OUR STADIUM, WHICH IS ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST IMPORTANT GIFTS TO OUR CITY BY ANY OF ITS CITIZENS.

JOSEPH L. BUTTENWIESER, '83.



ADOLPH LEWISOHN





## THE ALUMNI DINNER

---

The annual dinner of the Associate Alumni, which this year took also the form of a welcome to President Mezes, was a large and representative gathering, including almost every class from '53 to '14. Members of the first nine classes were called upon by the chairman to rise and receive the applause of their younger fellows. The speeches were mostly of a serious character and they were listened to seriously; but Jenkins, '77, was there, and he put all of his indefatigable ardor into the task of having the songs shouted with vociferous vim. President Justice Greenbaum, '72, opened the speaking by proposing a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing. In his remarks, he spoke of the purpose of the gathering as being "to create good fellowship, to bring back happy memories of college days, to cement old friendships, and to keep alive the interest in our Alma Mater that we all so dearly love. I trust that this sentiment will extend in the years throughout the whole body of the Alumni, so that in the course of time, instead of three or four hundred as we have to-night, we might have a couple of thousand at our annual dinner. I trust that the sentiment of loyalty and affection for our Alma Mater will be stored in the breasts of our graduates. That is the least that we can do for that noble institution; and what is more, my friends, the solidarity of a great alumni association in the city of New York is of the greatest importance in times when the College is assailed or misunderstood, and we want the Alumni to stand together as one united mass and body for the ideals and principles for which the College has always stood." After an appeal for contributions to

the library building fund, Mr. Greenbaum concluded by calling for a toast to our Alma Mater.

Charles E. Lydecker, '71, then responded for the Board of Trustees as chairman of that body. After referring to the selection of a new president of the College as a successful outcome, he craved for the Board "the utmost sympathy and the utmost regard for our well-intentioned efforts," for "we may not hit it right all the time, but I cannot tell you the serious load that rests upon the shoulders of the Trustees of the College." Among the problems is the constant demand for something new, especially for vocational utilitarian quick returns from educational processes. The Legislature had, he said, enlarged the powers of the Board so that extension work might be conducted in all the boroughs of the city, and the use of school buildings for this purpose had been secured; so the College "is going to satisfy the demands of those who are asking for those things which are practical and which are new." After speaking of the dedication of the Lewisohn Stadium, Mr. Lydecker concluded: "The great things upon which the Board of Trustees are congratulating themselves now are our new President, our new Stadium, our new courses, our new life, and the prospect that the Board is not going to be legislated out of office in the next forty-eight hours."

The theme of Edward M. Colie, '73, who followed, was "The Alumni in the Legal Profession." When he graduated, Professor Anthon said to him: "Colie, if you are going to study law, remember that I told you this: don't hope to be elevated by your profession, you have got to elevate your profession." The lawyers, however, according to the speaker, had not been appreciated, though at the present time recognition of their services was more just and general, and the faithful lawyer was worthy of all praise.

Lawyers are conservative because they have to study the history of institutions and they therefore will not build in the air. This thought led Mr. Colie to speak of the changes in the College from the days of Webster to the present. Just as the ivy from the old building had grown upon the new walls, so, he said, the hearts of the Alumni would attach themselves to the new President.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary speaker was Professor Duggan, '90. He compared the aims of the College when his class graduated with the aims to-day, which are not only to give a fine mental training and a general education, though that aim is not neglected, but to prepare students for citizenship and for leadership in the life of the city. "New York," he presumed, "more than any modern city, resembles ancient Alexandria and Rome in the racial make-up of the city, but what a difference between the attitude of these ancient people towards the stranger within their gate and our attitude! There he was treated with contempt. We not only welcome him, but invite him to participate in the government of the city. If we are wise, we are going to train leaders for him and, as experience has shown that every race prefers leaders of its own, we are going to train leaders of these various races within our gates, and as we have always done that, we are doing that to-day. And the fine thing about our College to-day is this: that, whereas on the other side of the Atlantic, all those nations have hurled themselves upon each other and are ruining their manhood, in The College of the City of New York, the sons of every one of these races, even the Servians, are sitting together in amity and companionship, learning the lessons of international toleration." Professor Duggan proceeded to give an account of the Evening Session, with its 750 pupils, of the Extension Courses for

Teachers, with over 3,000 in attendance, of the Educational Clinic for Backward, Retarded or Mentally Deficient Children, which has examined over 250 cases during the year. In these departments, as well as in connection with the Mayor's Unemployment Bureau, the Committee to Study Ventilation, the Factory Investigating Commission, and the Board of Health, the College is becoming a direct instrument for the work of the city government.

The address of President Mezes, "The College," we print in this issue as a separate article.

Mr. George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, was to have spoken early in the evening, but, having been detained elsewhere, he arrived only in time to be the last speaker on the program. After expressing his great sympathy with the plan of the City College and his lively interest in its present fate, he sounded a note of warning. "It is not a matter of secrecy," he said, "that there are those in the community who are to-day urging that the city should cease to give its support to the City College or to Hunter College." The ground of this attitude is the expense; but should we give up the City College and its allied courses of instruction elsewhere in order that the State of New York might spend the moneys of the City of New York upon those things up the State in which we have no share at all? The crowning feature of our city system of education deserves the place it has, and ought to go farther. "I do not believe in any such policy," exclaimed the speaker, "and wherever I have the chance to resist it by vote or by voice, I shall resist it." He did not mention this thing because it was a matter of theoretical discussion, but because it has been brought forward seriously as a possible change of policy of the City of New York within the next two or three years. He believed that any commonwealth should have its sys-



tem of education, not merely through the elementary schools, but to give the boy or girl a common chance right to the top. The College has given to New York infinitely more than the city is spending on its College. As an example of the best gift to the citizenship of our time, Mr. McAneny instanced Edward M. Shepard and Everett P. Wheeler. He then spoke of Mr. Lewisohn's gift of the Stadium as an example to be emulated by others. He regretted that the College of Commerce had to be postponed on account of necessary economy, but he was firm in his conviction that there should be no curtailment of municipal activities either in the Health Department or in the analogous department of education. "There is not anything finer in these United States of America than that institution up there on the hill; there is not anything finer in the thought and sentiment of our people than what that institution represents." But we must stand firm against the other idea. It is closing in, and there must be more or less fight and debate about it. "I ask you," he concluded, "to depend upon me as one of your firm allies in such contest and such debate, because I believe in the City College absolutely, and I want it to go on and to be better, to become constantly greater, to become constantly more effective as an influence in the life of the City of New York."



## ALUMNI DINNER ADDRESS \*

BY PRESIDENT MEZES.

*Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Alumni:*

I wish to thank you with the utmost heartiness for the welcome you have given me to-night. I will confess that when I first decided, some five months ago, to leave a State in which I had lived for twenty years, in which I had friends throughout its very broad extent, and from which I had received kindnesses, honors, appreciation and hospitality of the kind that warms the heart, I asked myself whether, even with all the great opportunities that were opening up in the Presidency of the City College, there would be adequate compensation for those more intimate satisfactions, for the cheer and warmth that come from the sense of friendliness and neighborliness, which had been mine for so many years. I am glad to say that, even though I have been with you a comparatively short time, that doubt has left me. I have received the most cordial welcome from the students, from faculty, from the Trustees, from distinguished and public-spirited citizens of this city, including our honored benefactor and adopted alumnus at my right (Mr. Lewisohn), from my two immediate predecessors, Dr. Werner and Dr. Finley, and now, gentlemen, from you.

It is a very great pleasure to meet here to-night the grown-ups of the family. I know the students fairly well, even in this short time. You have reason to be proud of them. I know of no other student-body in the country which has to be held hard within a maximum instead of up to a minimum of work.

\* THE QUARTERLY is indebted to Mr. Herman J. Stich '16 for taking down this address in short hand.

I know something of the Faculty, and I want to say to you gentlemen, from experience in five other institutions, that we have on our Faculty men who are at least the equals of any with whom it has been my fortune to labor in the past, men of sound training, men with clear heads on their shoulders, men with an even balance of judgment, and men, as you know, with the social spirit, the sense of responsibility, and a realization of the bright opportunity of bringing the work of the institution into helpful accord with the vital needs of the city, an opportunity of which they will take, I know, the fullest advantage. And now I hear those who have gone out from our walls speak for themselves, and I have no reason for surprise at having found the other good things in the College which I have noted.

As for myself, I was rather happily described at a meeting which I attended at the City College Club as the step-father of the College. I suppose the speaker meant that I had wedded Alma Mater, and if that is what was meant, in the good old fashion of the word wed, it is true. I have done so. And I would have you remember, gentlemen, that a step-father is more hospitable and a little more easily attuned to the children in the family than a step-mother. Because of certain biological reasons into which I need not enter, it is easier for him to adopt the children of others. But I have also suspected, or surmised, as I sat here to-night and looked out over your faces, that possibly I also appeared before you as what I might designate as "Exhibit A," a certain tinge of curiosity, a very natural and very flattering curiosity being present on the occasion.

For when one thinks of it, the Board of Trustees showed courage in going to the largest of our rural States to find a head for the municipal college of the largest of our cities. One has, it may

be, a vision of high heels and spurs, a rope and hair trigger artillery in the Easter Fifth Avenue parade. And so I feel that I owe you some reassurance, you who do not know as well as I do, the men and the women of Texas, hosts of whom would adorn any position in which they found themselves. I owe you at the least frankness, a statement of my plans, as far as I have been able to work them out, whatever these may be worth, and whatever influence they may happen in the future to have on the future of the College.

You no doubt know that a College President has to please many people, and, of course, that he does not always succeed. An investigation was made by an enterprising member of the craft, who had facilities for going over this country, and he discovered that seventy-five per cent. of the College Presidents in office either would be glad to get out of office by themselves, or would gladly be helped out of office by friends or enemies, or both. Seventy-five per cent. It is an extra hazardous profession. In this connection I have sometimes thought of the dilemma of the negro porter who was called in the night by a bell and, on going to the berth from which the button had been pressed, heard a pleading feminine voice saying, "Porter, there's a window open somewhere in this car; if you don't put it down, I shall surely die." And so the porter put it down. And he had hardly got it down when the bell rang again, and he went to the other berth from which the button had been pushed, and another voice, also feminine, said, "This car is stifling. If you don't raise a window, I shall surely die." And so he was about to raise the window, when the bell rang again, and he went to the place from which the button had been pushed, and a masculine voice called out to him, "Porter, close the window till the first lady dies, then keep it open till

the second lady dies, and give the rest of us a chance to go to sleep before morning."

The first thing I wish to say, gentlemen, with regard to plans and policies, is that I have nothing to start, not a thing. The College started nearly seventy years ago. It has been going on with a significant achievement and with great distinction. I have nothing to start; and there is not a policy I have in mind which is a personal policy. I have no right to any personal policy any more than you have, any more than the Board of Trustees has, any more than the city government has, any more than the Faculty has. We do not own the College, it is not our property, the property of any of us. It belongs to the people of the City of New York, and I do not spell people "peepul." I am stating a simple fact. We are the agents of the people—spelled rightly. We are responsible to them at attorneys. We have no right to try out our experiments on their institution, or to impose on it our personal views, much less our fads, whims and caprices.

There is, of course, in this, as in every wholesome institution, a great opportunity for development, but that development should spring out of its past and its present somewhat inevitably, as a natural evolution and not as an abrupt departure. It is by a study of what the institution has been in the past, and of what opportunities lie before it in the present and in the near future, as far as we can see—which is not very far—that we should determine what the College is to be in the near future.

A study of the College of the past is very interesting. I have been engaging in it in such odd moments as were at my disposal in the interstices between bringing up some arrears, learning the job, carrying on the routine, and meeting many necessary and pleasant engagements like this one. As I see it, there



are two main points. The College started out in 1847 and 1848 with a standard and with a definite aim and purpose. Its standard was, to be, in the kind and quality of its instruction, inferior to no college. Its aim and purpose was to give a practical education, to train its students to do something, and to do that something with higher, with scientific skill. These two thoughts run all through the utterances of those early days. I hasten to add one thing lest you should misunderstand. This College has never made the mistake of assuming even for a moment that the cultural is unpractical. Never. It has always known that a so-called practical training of college grade that did not have the cultural running through it, as the silver cord of the soloist through the din of the chorus and the orchestra, was not really practical. One of the most interesting of the statements that I have read was by Townsend Harris, who must have been a very remarkable man. He wrote a letter to the *New York Evening Post* on the eve of the election, which resulted in the establishment of the College. He told the people what kind of an institution it was going to be; he told them that they were going to train carpenters, that they were going to train smiths, and that they were going to train sailors, engineers, merchants, and mechanics of various kinds. On the face of it, that is being very practical. The wording was, no doubt, the rhetoric of public utterance. To large masses of people you must speak a language they understand. They knew about carpenters, smiths, sailors and engineers. Many of them seldom used dictionaries, and he had only one evening in which to reach them. Later on he said something in explanation to which I will revert in another connection presently, which showed what he had in mind when he said those things. Constantly one sees these same two suggestions throughout the



earlier writings, notably in the report of the first Executive Committee of the Board of Education that opened the College. Throughout its history the institution has been drawn, as it were, by a double team, one a sturdy, sound, vigorous, burly animal, and, alongside of it, a fine thoroughbred, with delicate ears, its nostril shooting fire; the practical and the cultural. Naturally, some of the time down through the years the former drew most of the load, while the rest of the time, and this was most of the time, the latter drew most of the load. But they were never unharnessed. They have worked side by side, and I hope always will.

Viewing this brief outline, I should say that it teaches three main lessons. The first is that the College has been and should continue to be prudently original, both prudent and original. I don't know how much time you gentlemen have taken to look into the educational history of the country. But the program of the City College at the time when it was instituted was an extremely original program. Remember, that was in 1847; that is, fifteen years before the enactment of the greatest educational statute that had ever been put upon the law books of any State or any nation, the Morrell Act, of 1862, which is the mother of more than forty agricultural colleges and State universities, that is, of a larger number of distinguished institutions of higher learning than any other enactment in the history of mankind. That statute provided for just this harnessing together of the cultural and the practical. It assumed that higher educational institutions have a mission to train leaders in every important branch of human enterprise. And as the result of that far-seeing statute, there have, as I have said, grown up all over this land of ours a sisterhood of higher educational institutions that are the envy and the wonder of the educational

world on either side of the Atlantic. That some of them have made mistakes goes without saying. But that on the whole they are significant institutions no one competent in matters educational can for a moment deny. And here that idea came to birth fifteen years before the passage of the Morrell Act, and may have had some influence upon its passage, for Senator Morrell was a close neighbor in Vermont, who must have known of this institution. And so I say that originality, daring to do the prudent thing even though new, is one of the valuable examples to be found in the history of this institution.

Possibly I should pause to give a warning here. Great things have their dangers as well as their advantages. Originality is so striking, so obsessing a fact that sometimes in the second generation it defeats itself. Permit me to illustrate. The greatest man that my State—I still call it mine, I cannot cut old ties easily—the greatest man that my State of Texas produced was a very original man. He was original as a statesman, as a law maker, as a soldier. He was original and peculiar in his personal habits. In his form and mode of address he was distinctly eccentric, and in his address itself. He was a real man. He had a son. I will not mention the name, because the son is still living, I think. The son was like his father in outward appearance. He was a great admirer of his father, fully appreciated his greatness, and proceeded as nearly as he could to be like him. So he imitated his father's dress. He imitated his father's gestures. He imitated his father's mode of speech. He adopted his father's opinions. What was the result? There are few men in Texas more unlike that father. He caught the letter, but he lost the spirit. The only way to be like the original is to be different from it. The moment you imitate it you are not original. So we here should follow, not the

mere letter, but the spirit, revering everything in it, but daring to adjust ourselves to our present, just as the College of 1848 adjusted itself to its present.

The second great lesson I think I find in the history of the College I can best convey to you by again quoting the words of Townsend Harris. He said the intention of this institution was to elevate the productive pursuits, raising the mechanic from a mere mechanic to the place of a man of science, operating under laws he has studied and understands, a very great saying. It epitomizes concisely one of the main services that higher educational institutions can render their supporting communities, providing for them in all the callings and occupations, men who operate under laws they have studied and understand. What a great thing! Is there anything that a community needs more in all the various walks of life than men who operate seeingly, understandingly, instead of blindly, and just because their predecessors have worked that way? They are the pioneers, they are the leaders, they are the men who elevate the productive and all other pursuits, and if a higher educational institution can add to the various callings a quota of men who operate under laws they have studied and understand, is there any other greater service it can render? And that is one of the things the College has been doing.

Then I find a third lesson in the past of the institution, and that is its splendid contribution to democracy through enabling merit to rise; merit divorced, separated from, unassisted by, any adventitious and irrelevant circumstance, just sheer merit. No matter what the birth, no matter whether the boy has money or not, no matter whether he has pull or influence, if he has merit, if he can make his way from the primary grade, being tested, up through the elementary, being tested, up through the high school

grade, being tested, up through the college, being tested, then the ways to the top are open to him. I said being tested. Tested in what respects? Why, tested as to his mental capacity, if he is bright enough; tested as to his industry, if he will work hard enough; tested as to his adaptability, if he can work in harness, get along with his fellows, accept discipline, not fret under salutary rules; and tested as to his vision, if he can sacrifice the immediate advantage, postpone enjoyment into the future, stay longer in preparation in order that he may at the end rise higher and do greater service. These are the tests by meeting which he comes up through the schools. And the City College has put the crown upon the public school system, and has allowed merit to rise higher than it otherwise would or could.

I have never been connected with a higher educational institution more of whose alumni have come to me, even though I have been here a very brief time, and said, "I owe the College whatever I am. Whatever opportunities have come to me in life it has made possible. I had no family, I had no pull, I had no money, nobody I knew had anything. The College opened up the way to me."

The contribution to the life of a community of an institution that has made it possible for merit unaided to rise cannot be over-estimated. The opportunity for merit to use is the first requisite of democracy, of this great experiment in popular self-government which we are trying out in this country, and that, God helping us, will succeed. For what is the deadliest foe of this experiment? The locking up of men into watertight, or nearly watertight, compartments, without intercommunication between them; the hardening of class into caste, so that no man may get out of the class into which he is born. That is the death of democracy. And the life of it is the rise of the



meritorious into ever higher classes with increasing opportunities for significant service. If the City College had done nothing for the City of New York except this one thing of enabling merit to rise, it would have been worth more than ten times what it has cost.

And now let us look at the products of the College. I am going to visit upon you, for a moment or two, what can properly be called cruel and unusual punishment. I am going to read you some statistics. Statistics are neither an after-dinner cup of coffee nor a cordial. They do not aid the digestion. But I shall be brief. I have been curious to find out what the graduates of the City College are doing. I have figures for the first fifty classes. I could not get them later than 1902 because the record of occupations after that was so incomplete that it was misleading, and besides, I thought it best not to do so, because for the first ten years or so out of college many young men are not in their permanent occupations. In the time covered, in fifty years, there graduated from the College 2,514 individuals. With regard to 217 of these we have no occupational information. That leaves about 2,300 whose occupations we know. I have grouped these occupations under professional, semi-professional and business. Of the professional there have been 1,555, or about two-thirds of the graduates. Adding the professional and semi-professionals we get 1,842 out of 2,300. In business we find 455. You may be interested further in knowing the percentage for the different years in the various callings, and whether the percentage has increased or decreased in the fifty years under consideration. But first I shall give you the absolute numbers in the different callings I am going to mention. The absolute number of graduates who are lawyers is 652, that is the largest; the next largest is teachers, 481; the next largest

business men, 455; next physicians, 322; after that come engineers, 114; preachers or clergymen, 100; and then scattering. Of the first decade twenty-two per cent. were lawyers; of the last decade, twenty-five per cent., practically the same number, you observe. Physicians, the first decade, six per cent., the last decade, eleven per cent. Physicians have almost doubled during the forty years intervening. Teachers, the first decade, thirteen per cent., and the fifth decade, thirty per cent. They have a little more than doubled. Engineers and chemists, the first decade four per cent., the fifth decade five per cent. There is very little change there. Business, the first decade thirty-four per cent., the last decade nine per cent.

The most striking fact in these figures, therefore, is that the business men have decreased from thirty-four per cent., the first decade, to nine per cent., just about one-quarter, in the last decade. The others have held their own, except the doubling in physicians and in teachers. Teachers, by the way, began to get very numerous only in the last decade. The decades as to teachers run in absolute numbers, thirty-nine, thirty, thirty-eight, seventy-five, two hundred and ninety-nine. I think probably that the jump is due to the fact that the schools of the city just about the last decade were put on a reasonably satisfactory financial basis. Teachers were beginning to get about what they ought to get, and the career became attractive. Before that time tenure was uncertain and compensation was scant. I do not know how else we can explain the jump from seventy-five in the next to the last decade to two hundred and ninety-nine in the last. There may be some other reasons, but the sources of knowledge are not open to me.

The striking fact, however, is the decrease to one-

quarter of the percentage of our graduates who went into business from the fifth decade as compared with the first decade. Now I want to call your attention to another group of facts in the same connection. In 1910, according to the Federal census, there were in this city 79,000 in professional service, 40,000 in public service, 627,000 in clerical occupations, trades and transportation, and 665,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Grouping the first two together, professional service and the public service, we get 120,000. Grouping the last two together, that is, business as a whole, including the clerical occupations, trades and transportation and the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, we get about 1,300,000, more than ten times as many. These bald groupings leave out many shadings needed for accuracy. But I am sure your thought and experience will supply them.

The two groups of facts that I have called to your attention are, I think, worthy of your serious consideration. The number of business men turned out by the College has decreased rapidly. On the other hand, the number of those engaged in business pursuits in the city is ten times the number engaged in professional pursuits. Now, let us return to the great dictum of Townsend Harris. The purpose of a college is to elevate the productive pursuits, so that men in them may operate by laws they have studied and understand. Is there anything that this country needs more to-day than men in the business world, in high positions of leadership, who are operating under laws which they have studied and understand? Is there any service which this institution can render the City of New York which is greater than the service of providing men who will go into the professions and into business pursuits and operate in that



way? For so to operate in business is assuredly to be efficient in business. But it is much more besides. Understanding a business in its fulness, thoroughly, means knowing the place of that business in the general total of the social enterprise, knowing its place in the life of the community, the State and the nation, and carrying on that business with a sense of responsibility and of stewardship. What an incalculable gain there would be if the great businesses of this country were to be carried on with the efficiency, the unsurpassed efficiency that our captains of industry have shown, and in addition were carried on with the sense of public responsibility that Lincoln had, that Cleveland had, that the great public servants of the nation and the State and the city had, and have to-day in many cases, if they were carried on by men who appreciate the social function of the business, the particular type of service that it can render the whole community. And where are such men to be trained? Manifestly, as to the bulk of them, in the places which give breadth of view, which give an appreciation of the magnitude of the social endeavor and enterprise, of the significance of the complex interplay of human forces, one with another. And that is to say in the colleges and universities of the country. If we are to have such men, it is there that not all, but most of them must be trained, by a regimen definitely and wisely fashioned for the purpose. The Board of Trustees is fully awake to the situation. As most of you know, there has been an endeavor, temporarily checked, but only temporarily checked, to have a larger amount, and a more fully organized training for business in connection with the City College.

I said in the beginning that I had nothing to start and no personal policy. I shall, however, have to



admit to a failing; I won't say that it is an incurable prejudice, one I cannot overcome. My position in this respect is that of the man who said he was willing to be convinced, but that he had not yet seen the color of the eyes of the man who could convince him. There is one policy I believe in with ingrained conviction. As far as I can read it, all the educational experience I have had teaches me that men are greater than machines, that a man is more valuable than a cog, that the more free men you have in an educational enterprise, the more likely it is to succeed. I have no illusions as to the necessity for efficiency and the best organization of a large enterprise that can be brought about by human wit. I am fully alive to the high duty of those conducting public enterprises to exercise the utmost economy in every direction. And efficiency means well devised, smooth running machinery. But if I read aright the later lessons of attempts to improve efficiency, they all say that you cannot get the highest efficiency if you neglect the human factor, that neglect of this factor has been responsible for untold minor waste, and for incalculably costly major disturbances of and shocks to business. But however it may be with other business, of which I know little, I know that you cannot model a college that is to be successful after an engine or a plant full of engines, each lifeless and run by an engineer. You cannot have a successful college that is fashioned on the pattern of an army, with the general in command, its division commanders, its brigadiers, and its colonels, and the rest of its men under orders. The Greeks and the Romans entrusted the education of their children to slaves. How much that had to do with the fall of Greece and the fall of Rome I do not know, but I can make a shrewd guess. A man who is not his own man, who has not a responsible place, a

place of human dignity in the teaching enterprise, is no proper example to set before prospective citizens of this country. Moreover, not only from that point of view, but from another point of view, this is true. Every man in the enterprise must be given a place of dignity, and of responsibility, within his sphere, because it pays. Businesses are learning the gain in sharing profits. There are no profits in a university or college to share. But you can share responsibility, a bigger thing, and more valuable. You can give each man something real to do, give him something that he can carry on in accordance with his own ideas. And if you do that, the amount of enthusiasm, the amount of aliveness and awakesness, the amount of that fine spirit of co-operation and partnership that you will bring into the work of the entire force will far more than compensate for any minor inconveniences in management that may result.

I remember once seeing a wise mother deal with a similar situation. She had taken her little family to a picnic. Late in the afternoon they were returning home tired. There were three little tots, and they were very, very tired. First she dragged one, then the second, then the third; then she dragged all three. No progress being made, force having failed, the mother resorted to her intelligence. Looking around her, she saw by the wayside three sticks, and found her solution. She put each child astride a stick, gave each a stick to manage after his own fashion, and all three galloped away home, all joy and contentment. The way to get the best work, at least out of university men, is to give them all hobbies to ride.

Now, I am about through. When we began, and our chairman said that some of the speakers were limited to ten minutes and that the other was not,

all of you applauded. I do not know whether you applauded the first part or the second part. I hope it was both. Sometimes nearness disguises, and makes it difficult to appreciate magnitude. I do not know whether the future of the College of the City of New York looms as large in your eyes as it does in mine, untried, inexperienced as they are. When I look about me, I think of five millions and a half of people on this side of the Hudson, as in the limits of greater New York, and then I think that the Hudson binds rather than severs, and I see a million and a half or so more of the tribe of Mr. Colie and a few others over there. Think of seven millions who are really tributary to New York, part of it in a very vital way. I think that this city of seven million is the largest in the world; and then I think of the variety of its population. I think of the multitudes who have come here from all over the world, attracted by the prospect of freedom and opportunity. I think of the number now toiling, suffering and heartsore across the Atlantic, who soon will be coming to us to increase our problems, to make our burden heavier, and also to make greater calls on our humanity, to open up before us greater opportunities for showing what Professor Duggan referred to, the possibility, on the part of peoples of alien races of working together in peace and harmony. When I think of all this and the opportunity that is before the official representative in higher education of this great body of people, a vision rises before my eyes, a vision of a college set upon a hill with all the wholesome breezes of publicity blowing through it, with nothing that is secret, with nothing that is eccentric, based soundly on the rock of common sense, the average common sense of the people, of many kinds and qualities, within our borders; an institution that has gathered together comers

from the four quarters of the earth, that has prepared itself to train, and to give back to the community which supports it, leaders who shall conduct their affairs with efficiency, with pride and a sense of public obligation. And, looking further, I see expert men on its faculty called upon for advice and trained assistance by those who conduct the city government; for advice only, gentlemen, never for control.

When I see that vision both of great teaching and of great civic service, I know of only one thing that can stand between this institution and one of the highest places among institutions of its kind in the land, which means in the world, and that is that we should be, if I may coin a word, parvanimous, in place of being, as we should be, magnanimous, that we should be small-minded, busying ourselves with personal whimsies and the minutiae of martinetism, in place of being great-minded, able to have vision of the great possibilities, wise and prudent enough to make these dreams realities.

Thus, gentlemen, step-father thinks and plans. But I must remind you, in conclusion, that step-father is often overruled, for Alma Mater, like other mothers, is superlatively feminine, operating, as she does, by majority vote in several places, and having a will of her own. This is entirely wholesome. All of us who are seasoned have long known that the combination of caprice, unreason and fine intuition that constitutes the feminine embodies in itself much of the deeper wisdom of the race.



## HAMLET IN THE FOREST OF ARDEN

---

[Note: Internal evidence shows conclusively that the following letter was written by Horatio to some intimate friend, but since the manuscript is defective, lacking both superscription and signature, as well as, in all probability, a page or two at the beginning and end, it is impossible, except by conjecture, to fix the date of the occurrences he narrates or to determine the identity of the person to whom these confidences were addressed. It seems obvious, however, that Hamlet's visit to Arden must have taken place while he was still a student at Wittenberg, and during one of the long summer vacations. Concerning the authenticity of the document, even the most skeptical can have little doubt.]

---

Wearied with the shows of populous cities, and with overmuch study of philosophic lore under sapient doctors, my lord Hamlet and I cast to betake us to the famous forest of Arden, hoping to find perchance within those precincts some resting place, however humble, where we might abide, whilst we solaced our weariness among the leafy trees, far from the iniquities and imbecilities, as his Lordship names them, of servile courts, and bawling crowds.

Coming after much travel to the outskirts of the forest, we descried, seated upon a log, two men of diverse aspect, one habited like a shepherd, the other in the guise of a court fool. Whom saluting, my lord Hamlet, surprised to find one in vestments so little befitting the incivility of that country, desired to know what might be his occupation and what master he might serve in that uninhabited region.

"I serve none other but my bounteous lord, the tree," replied the fool. "For him I jest, that he may graciously reward me, as is his wont, with a cast apple. I pay a thousand compliments to my fair ladies, the flowers, who nod their pretty heads merrily enough, yet with a wit so silent and therewithal so unmeet for their sex, as that it moves me rather to yawning than to yearning. When impudent young master bird upbraids me from his bough, I let not his chiding, but, being unskilled in his Latin, am constrained to hold my peace."

"Would that thou wouldst do so at this present moment, or else answer more to the purpose," interrupted the Prince, thereto forgetting his patience. "But tell me, sirrah, in plain language, if thou canst, under what roof we may here find lodging."

"Certes," said the fool, "under this most lofty and noble roof, the sky. There is, indeed, ample harbor-age for all comers, and everything the place affords is freely at your service. The couches, albe no fowls have shed for them their feathers, are delicate enough for sound sleepers. If ye be doubtful, ye may make trial upon this heap of springing moss. At this inn your liquor is poured out for you without stint or stay, such that ye may drink by the bellyful, yet not be drunken beyond what your wits shall bear; and as for diet, ye may eat all the junkets set before you, yet be in no peril of a surfeit."

To the flow of this fellow's babble there seemed no end, but the old shepherd, perceiving that thereby we approached no nearer the aim of our inquiries, took it upon himself to answer.

"Indeed, sirs," said he, "Master Touchstone speaketh in such wise that we simple folk cannot understand him, and his parlance is harder ended than begun. Know, then, that there is no tavern here to be

found, but within the compass of this wood there dwelleth a bevy of gentlemen, with whom it may be ye shall find entertainment, inasmuch as many which have come this way have been taken up into that company. The path before you, not past a mile or tway, will bring you to them."

It was, indeed, an ill prospect, but we had no better choice, and as the adventure promised somewhat of pleasing novelty, we resolved to essay it. Can your fancy paint the extremity of our wonderment when that, as we spaced along through this savage wilderness, we found hanging upon a tree a paper of verses. They were to wit the moanful complaint of a lover directed to his Rosalind, more commendable, in my judgment, for the fervor of their passion than for the excellency of their conceits or the smooth-flowing delightsomeness of their language.

"Had the smiling Graces but granted this sylvan maker to behold the fair Ophelia," quoth the Prince, "her beauties would have shaped him wings to fly much more nearer the summits of Parnassus. And what evil divinity, hostile to the proper secrecy of lovers, could have counselled him to entrust his ardors to so faithless a messenger, who holds out his bleeding heart for every passer-by to gaze upon? For my own part, I would not that such rimes as I have writ for the daughter's tender eyes should ever be presented unto the view of old father Polonius, who, dull though he be, deems himself a person of deep reach, and so little misdoubts his skill in these matters as to proclaim, with all the solemn tediousness of oracular utterance, that the gross cabbage excels in fragrance every rose that blooms in the gardens of the Muses."

"If those gardens are wont to grow such rank weeds as Orlando thrusts under our noses, God bless me from that place!" said one close behind us. We

saw him to be a gentleman well shot in years and clad in habiliments of strange stuff and all to-worn, whom we at once concluded to be one of the company we sought. Whereat we fell into speech with him, but he proved to be a surly fellow and of ungentle usage, for when we wished him good morrow, he answered churlishly that he did not know our wishing would make it so, and upon our craving that he might, an it should not displease him, reveal the haunt of the band of gentlemen inhabiting those covert glades, he replied: "I go thither presently; solitary wayfaring likes me best, yet the passage of the forest path is free to all; I can not deprive your guidance, if ye list to follow."

The unexpected discourtesy of this barking cur, ne'ertheless, did not rid him of our fellowship, for our luckless lot constrained us to swallow what would else have proved too bitter for our palates. In short, he brought us to our destination, enlarging all the way upon this Orlando, a young fool, he said, who imagined himself in love with some giddy wench, cleped Rosalind, and who, in his mad delusion, daily paid court to a pert youth of the neighborhood, feigning him to be his mistress.

A worthy and honorable duke, it seems, having been driven by treacherous trains from his rightful heritage, ambitiously arrogated to himself by a despicable brother, had taken up his sojourn in this desert wilderness, with a few faithful companions, former gentlemen of his court. By him we were graciously received, and with that company for a space we dwelt, partakers of their frugal fare and rustic shelter. The Duke himself, a person of amiable demeanor and of comely view, we could not help but like, yet my lord Hamlet thought him too easy of disposition for his station. In his place, loved as he



was of his people, a firm, purposeful man, who should take in hand the exploit, must readily have found means to maintain his right against the hard tyranny of the usurper, a consummation he really wished, maugre his slothful content with mischievous mischance. "So oft it falls," continued my Lord, "faulty men use to attribute their folly unto fate: they cry out against the luckless times as being out of joint, when baleful fortune frowns in sooth upon their lack of resolution."

Orlando, the love-sick swain, though little given to philosophical contemplation, was much in favor with the Prince. His manliness of spirit, joined with a certain youthful freshness, not devoid of wit, caused Hamlet oftentimes to seek his conversation. But our unwilling guide, Jaques, in despite of many excellent qualities hid beneath his currish exterior,—for his snarling was mainly harmless,—my lord could not wholly approve. He felt in him a strain of vulgarity which offended his nicer feelings; nor did he consider him entirely void of pretense, a quality he cannot suffer. Yet the man's native satirical vein, albeit often gross, and his darksome reflections, and this too when most outrageous—for he would rail even against the stones and trees,—were in some sort matchable to a disposition of like aspect in the temper of the Prince. On the other hand, Jaques once said to me that, while Hamlet was a person of much sense and learning, yet had he but little discretion in his discourse, for when he sat at a repast, he was so seldom mute that his fellow-guests (and here our friend must unawares have cloaked his own case under the general, for he cannot well endure to be silent) could scarce utter one word, such garrulity in the end being a fit inducement to unseasonable slumber.

I hold with Tully that wrath doth in his nature resemble fire, inasmuch as it serveth with equal diligence both use and destruction. Upon a day when my lord and I had addressed our way nigh out of the wood, it fortun'd we came upon the pert youth, Ganymede, whom I formerly mentioned, together with his sister, which latter was weeping abundant tears because of the insulting insolence of a clownish lout who foul bespake her, disgracing her with lewd terms. Yet Ganymede, right sore dismayed, as one who was nothing valorous, chastised not the base villain, contenting himself with crying out that, had Orlando been there, he had not dared offend them thus. My lord Hamlet, seeing their distress, was seized with one of those ungoverned fits of fury, such as, though rarely, thou hast witnessed, and flung himself incontinent, like a raging bull, upon the vile wretch, in such wise that I, fearing for the peasant's life, put forth all my force in the endeavor to mitigate his fierceness and rend him away from his victim. The fellow luckily escaped, though in miserable disfigurement and disarray, and we, after receiving the thanks of the affrighted pair for fee of our pains in their deliverance, proceeded on our way. As we went, I spoke disdainfully of the lack of hardiment and manly courage displayed by the stripling, to which his lordship replied that it was truly not the heart of a man which he had showed but rather the weaker heart of woman, nor could he be persuaded from his opinion, bred by very certain signs, howbeit the unlikelihood were able to warrant no small infusion of doubt, that this was a female dissembling her kind, for some strange cause, in masculine attire.

Another day, as we bode in the covert of the wood, well shrouded with bushes, having in our company Master Jaques, we chanced, as beholding all, but of

them unespied, to overhear Orlando and Ganymede at their feigned love-making, a merry game to view, which being ended, their spousals were solemnized in jest by that grave priest, Ganymede's sister. When as they were passed forth into the forest, Master Jaques addressed him to my lord Hamlet in a most lamentable, love-sick voice, saying: "Ah, Rosalind! behold this tattered, yet unpatched jerkin, these gaping wounds in my hose awaiting thy dainty needle: lo, how I faint with famine wrought by a swinish cook; how I thirst for bitter ale, brewed under the influence of thy star-like eyes! If thy tender hand succor me not, I die!"

"Indeed, Horatio," said Hamlet, "this bold wooer brings with him as a marriage portion a plenteous gift of needs."

But no whit daunted with this rebuff, Master Jaques continued his japing: "I take thee, Rosalind, to be my shrewish wife, for weeping and wailing, for scowling and pouting, for jarring and scolding, for quarrel and strife, till grace do us part."

To whom my lord Hamlet, softly smiling: "Were every Orlando a Jaques, I should say 'Let there be no more marriages'; but Fortune, whether happily or unhappily it boots not to say, hath decreed that Jaques in Arden should be like Phoenix in Araby, of his kind the one sole bird. Whom God hath put asunder, let no man join together. Turtle doves find peace in their nest, for true love is a celestial harmony and sows not discordant war. I do indeed believe that this young man and the Rosalind of his choice, whoever she be, are capable to be linked in a fair union, not greatly less entire than that between my own most noble father and most affectionate mother."

All this I tell thee seems doubtless slight and pur-

poseless, yet does our life here yield little other matter. Some while since it befell that my lord Hamlet was reading under the trees an heroical poem of the valiant Troilus and his false love Cressida, and recording his reflections, as is his wont, upon his tablets, when as there came upon him this same jolly lad, Ganymede, and his attendant, the fool. His Highness, having at their demand recounted that famous history, Touchstone began to revile the noble Trojan as one with a plentiful lack of sense and reason, for as much as he did abridge his days for the goodly hue of one fair countenance and the twinkle of a pair of bright eyes, his grievous end being the worthy hire of such folly; nor could the fool find it in his heart to blame Cressida that she had disloyally accepted the service of a proper knight, in place of her former lover: but Ganymede rebuked his base dung-hill mind, saying that he hated Cressida for her untruth, and honored Troilus for his steadfast constancy. "Orlando", he added, "would do likewise, should his mistress play him false; which God forbid!"

My lord, however, list not to hark their contention, but dilated at large upon those ancient lovers and champions, now returned to dust, all their fret and fury long silenced; nay, the mighty realm itself forepast, faded to a name, a mere breath upon the lips of men; victors and vanquished confounded in a common mortality. In which gloomy fit he departed.

"How strange a man!" said Ganymede. "There is in him that which might abundantly charm the heart of woman. He is of goodly semblance and well seen in all gentle arts; yet oftentimes he shows a sad, rueful cheer, his mind is doubtfully distraught; a weight of aged years seems to assail him and beat him down, in strange sort, as he could not brook



their harms. When this heavy mood is on him, he utters grave, deep things, such that I cannot follow, being but simple of intellect and no philosopher: yet am I myself at times most melancholy." And with a gay laugh he fled away among the trees.

In all this season the gentle Muses have not been wholly forsaken of the Prince. He has copied out for Colin, our pleasant pastoral poet, as well befitting his rustic style, a pretty story of the cruelty of a country lass, hight Phoebe, to her faithful swain, Silvius. The two are well known in this region, and the tale of their bickerings and of the lad's distress at the hussy's arrogance was communicated to my lord by Ganymede, who has of late been much in his company, for it appears they be much drawn each to other by mutual liking. I make no doubt but Colin will excellently embellish the fable with many brave inventions, as of Satyrs and Dryads and moist Fountain Nymphs, no less than of the great god Pan.

But what I would chiefly mention is an interlude of rare device, rehearsing the myth that was anciently feigned of Phoebus and Hyacinthus, writ by my lord and played with vast applause before the Duke by Orlando and this Ganymede. Though we had no costly raiment to deck our actors withal, yet noted we not the lack. Orlando looked and moved the very god himself, in the glory of his youth and manly beauty, and the pretty boy, with many charming wiles, seemed apt to entice, not one deity alone, but rather all Olympus. How rosily he blushed, as warm Apollo fondled him with many quaint caresses, by his trembling bashfulness counterfeiting to the life the half reluctant yielding of the Grecian squire; and when at length, smitten to death and bewept of the god, he lay among his garlands, it seemed no hard task to have translated him into the loveliest of flowers.

The representation of this pageant confirmed my lord Hamlet in his persuasion of the contrary sex of Ganymede; and, impossible as it must appear to thee, howbeit chances oft exceed all human thought, his presagement was in the event not deceived. For, when as we purposed to resort homeward, taking our leave of the mild-mannered Duke and his goodly fellowship, the lady disclosed herself as that very Rosalind which Orlando loved, and, what filled our thoughts with even more amazement, she was found eke to be the only daughter and heir of the Duke. Most wonderful of all, we soon after heard certain tidings that her father had been restored to his dominions through the sudden and unlooked-for repentance of the usurper.

As we slowly directed our way through the naked and disconsolate country, sombre with wasting autumn, a few yellow leaves hanging upon those boughs that shook against the cold, the Prince, in whose mind these recent accidents had stirred a strange commotion, discoursed soberly upon the marvelous operation of chance in the affairs of men. "All human kind," he said, "kings and beggars, tough heroes and weakling cowards, those who valiantly contend and those who basely submit, are but as these dead leaves, whirled about by the wreckful wind whithersoever it listeth: some to rest in pleasant places and fructify in the sun of the ensuing summer; others borne fearfully afar on the ireful breath of the tempest, useless, hopeless, swallowed up in unfathomable night."

Coming in fine to treat of Mistress Rosalind, he magnified her in terms of untainted perfection, exceeding much beyond his wont. Thou art well aware that Hamlet, though he be often voluble enough in debate of moral philosophy, yet is it not his custom to show to other his heart's privity; but on this oc-

casion he withdrew the curtain of his reserve. "Horatio," said he, "thou knowest that I have for Ophelia an affectionate regard. She is sweet, tender and fair, most like a fresh blossom of the prime. But Rosalind is indeed a creature of a different metal, of an upspringing excellency that overtops what use hath planted in woman. I grudge not the felicity of this day's bridegroom, nor would I selfishly derive his rich reward to myself; yet had the ordinance of Fate so decreed, I could have loved that damsel out of measure, and had her choice disposed her thereto that, in requital, she should have vouchsafed unto me, all were I most unworthy, the countergift of her own precious love, answerable in degree to her heavenly kind, and therewithal far exceeding estimation,—in such case, I say, she might have saved me, Horatio, yea, she might have saved me—from myself."

LEWIS F. MOTT '83.

## VARIOUS VIEWS.

---

We publish from an address by Dr. Robert Abbe, '70, at a recent dinner of *Hoi Skolastikoi* some passages of special interest to our readers:—

In the ranks of Public School Alumni are hundreds whose fame is not heralded. I will take one concrete example, unknown to most of you, and show that even if viewed only from a sordid commercial point of view the tax payer has gotten back his money a thousand fold.

In 1850 a boy went from David B. Scott's upper class to the Free Academy. He had listened to that prince of teachers talk of lightning and the demonstration of electricity, while his knuckles were tingling with the rattan. In the college he absorbed physics, higher mathematics, astronomy, geology, classics, history, philosophy, and the art of English expression. From a prospective theologian (which was the intention of his father's thought for the first of his five boys whom he could not afford to send to another college), he was weaned away to dreams of high usefulness for his God-given brains. After graduation he taught higher mathematics in the University of Michigan. Then his ambition led him to apply his mathematical gift to astronomy. He went penniless to Russia where, at St. Petersburg, was the greatest telescope and the greatest astronomer in the world, the royal astronomer Struve. Three years brought him back to America, to try and resuscitate the Cincinnati observatory, containing the sixth largest telescope then made, which the Civil War had rendered useless. Up to now, you will say,



the tax payer was sadly out of pocket,—but listen to the sequel.

The rich merchants of that city, trustees of the observatory, were much affected by heavy storms unexpectedly sweeping from the Rockies or up the Atlantic coast, which cost them small fortunes often in their distilleries, pork packing and shipping interests. This young man, deeply versed in astronomy, physics and meteorology, said he ought to be able to predict barometric and storm changes that would save them money if they could have telegraph notices of the weather sent him three times daily from thirty points over the map of our country. They saw applied science, at once. In three months the *Cincinnati Enquirer* put out daily "Probabilities" of the weather. In six months the importance of the experiment was established and the United States Government took over the entire Weather Bureau system in 1870 with this modest graduate of C. C. N. Y. as its scientific head, the only meteorologist in the country capable of making good. For forty-five years this great system has given to shipping, to the farmer and to business, warnings of weather changes, that not only command the admiration of the world, but have saved millions of dollars to commerce.

Has the tax-payer got his money back?

But another phase of higher Public school work impresses me deeply. Apart from the beauty of book knowledge the class room discipline creates character. . . .

. . . The teacher is the man at the anvil who takes the rough iron from the forge and by blow upon blow shapes it into a useful article.

Who does not recall the little incidents here and there in college which have stuck through life.

When Huntsman's *Moral Philosophy* has been

forgotten, who in the class does not recall that when President Webster dropped in for a moment when the recitation was on "Responsibility," and said to the student who could not find a definition. "If a bird flies over your head you are not responsible, are you?" "No, sir." "Well, if he lights on your head and builds his nest in your hair, do you think you are?" "Yes, sir."

And when the learned Anthon finds the sophomore composition so full of fine sentences that he knows where it came from, and sees a good chance to help the student, not to crush him, he says: "My young friend, I do not wonder you were tempted to crib those ideas, because you were dazzled by the beautiful diction and facile expression of ideas, which only a mature mind could think out; and naturally you wanted to say it better than you yourself could. But remember once for all, that you must credit other people with their work, and *use quotation marks.*"

Who does not recall that finely bred dear old soul of Barton's, who impressed class after class with the definition of a gentleman: Sir Philip Sidney's—"High thoughts seated in a heart of Courtesy." . . .

How these little things stick after forty years!

Let us not be too urgent for the immediate output of the schools to show the tax payer that he gets his money back. The dreamer comes to late flowering often, and meanwhile the subtle beauty of education entrances by its uplifting and stimulating power. . . .

There is a rare map soon to be put on the college wall. It is of the city as it was a century and a half ago, a wonderful topographical ten foot map, from the British War Office. Then the city was wholly below Canal Street, and every farm house, fence, brook, hill and tree is shown up to Spuyten Duyvil.

On the overlying plate glass may be etched finely the site of Central Park; of streets we now walk, undreamt of then; of the present college site, then a British earthwork. Boys by the thousands will link arms and peruse this beautiful map, for years to come. To one, it will mean real estate; to another, the changes time brings to all; to another dreams of castles in the air, of future expansion and wonders yet untold. Each "wanders through strange fields of thought—alone."

The problem of educational systems applied to our great "melting pot" of nations will be worked out to produce the greatest good for the tax payer's expenditure. Some one will dream out the solution. Each succeeding President of the College puts together more and more pieces of the puzzle which only the dreamer can foresee in its beauty. Today's problem seems to be the biggest jig-saw puzzle ever given man to solve, but we believe that exalted minds like those of Presidents Finley and Mezes are able to pierce the fog and see beyond the doubts which ordinary citizens have.

D'Alancon said:

"Go on and the light will Come."

## TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

---

The text of the resolutions which were adopted by the Board of Trustees after the retirement of Professor Werner and Professor Herbermann, was presented by the committee, Messrs. Lydecker, Hyde, and Kohns, as follows:

Few men have been fortunate enough to win the warm regard of all who have gone forth from our halls in such full measure as has Professor Werner.

The personal element of Professor Werner's career is more conspicuous than in that of any other member of the teaching staff of the institution since its establishment. He combined clearness and precision of judgment with a generous and sympathetic consideration for every student. His gentleness in every detail of College life, his association with all student activities, his readiness to help those who needed a guiding hand, his deep interest in the individual young man, singularly endeared him to the student body.

We point with pride to his life, which is one of peculiar charm, of sympathy, of modesty, of conscientiousness, and unswerving fidelity to duty. He possesses rare gifts of expression both of the written and spoken word and his work at the College has been marked by the greatest success. In his seventy-fifth year, an age when most men are anxious to relinquish activity, he willingly responded for the second time to the unanimous call of the Trustees to assume the perplexing responsibilities of Chief Executive of the College. Phi Beta Kappa often honored itself by honoring him. He is and has been for a long time, President of its Gamma Chapter. We of the Trustees who are sons of the institution to which he has rendered this remarkable service, look upon Professor Werner as one of its most distinguished graduates.

As Professor Emeritus, this Board wishes him continued health and the opportunity to enjoy for many years this tribute of its affection for a kind and cultured teacher—a noble character—a true friend.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New York received with deep regret the application for retirement of Charles George Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., for forty-five years Professor and Head of the Department of the Latin Language and Literature, and for the greater part of that time Librarian of the College.

We deplore the fact that because of ill health Professor Herbermann asked to be retired after serving the institution loyally,



conspicuously, and to the full measure of his great ability throughout those many years.

Professor Herbermann is a gifted scholar, an inspiring teacher, and of strong and convincing personality. He is not only a thorough master of the Classics, but possesses the widest information in Philology, Literature, and History. His mind is a veritable storehouse of knowledge, and he has given of his great learning, without stint, to the men who were fortunate enough to sit in his classes.

His international fame as an Author and as Editor in Chief of a monumental encyclopedic work, contributes not only to his own repute in the world of letters, but to the glory of the College with which he has been so long and so actively associated.

We take this opportunity of placing upon the record of this Board an abiding sense of its obligation to Professor Herbermann and of our warm regard for him. As Professor Emeritus, may he, relieved of care and responsibilities of the position which he so ably and conscientiously filled, long enjoy a well-earned rest.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on March 16, the Political Science department was enlarged for next year by the transfer to it of two instructors from other departments; several new courses were authorized at the same time. Dr. Snider, now an instructor in history, will next September as a member of the department of Political Science begin giving courses on the economic development of the United States, the resources and industries of the United States, and South American markets. At the same time Mr. Brett, transferred from the Mathematics department, will give courses in accountancy, foreign exchange, and insurance. Other new courses to be offered in political science were authorized as follows: by Professor Clark, one in public and municipal finance; by Professor Guthrie, one on municipal administration and one on state administration and legislation; by Professor Woolston, one on public recreation and one in the elements of ethnology; by Dr. Brisco, one on business efficiency.

At its meeting on April 20, the Board authorized a new course on harmony, to be given by the department of Music, in alternation with the course on the study of modern music.

For the department of Education six additional courses were authorized: educational psychology, methods of teaching music, methods of teaching drawing, national systems of education, an

educational seminar, and social factors in education. In the educational seminar, which is to be open only to specially qualified students, it is proposed to study educational problems from educational records and through the examination of actual conditions in the school system, with especial reference to problems which are now confronting the educational authorities.

At a meeting of the Faculty on March 11, a committee on Discipline and Punishment, of which Professor Overstreet was chairman, presented a report making important recommendations which, after a few amendments, were on March 24 adopted, as follows:

I. That action upon cases of discipline which involve the integrity of the student or the good name of the College be given over to a committee, with power, except that it may inflict the penalty of expulsion only with the approval of the President.

II. That such committee be a joint committee of seven: three members of the Faculty, to be appointed by the President, and four members of the senior class, to be chosen by the Student Council in accordance with the following plan, viz., two lower seniors to be chosen at the beginning of each term, to hold office for one year; except that in the original formation of the committee two upper seniors and two lower seniors be chosen, to serve for one term and one year respectively.

III. That such committee be instructed to take steps toward the establishment of the honor system.

IV. That disciplinary penalties in the form of suspension from work for part of a term, repeating work already satisfactorily performed, or otherwise losing credits, be replaced by some form of "probation," including strict oversight of the student by the Dean, requirement of better quality rather than larger quantity of work, and loss of privileges in "outside" college activities.

V. That the Dean be given charge of the discipline that is chiefly advisory or preventative; that he be relieved as soon as possible of his clerical duties, by the transfer of them to a Recorder; and that steps be taken to put, as soon as possible, all the scholastic records of a student in the Recorder's office.

VI. That the present system of freshman advisers be reorganized and made to include the co-operation of voluntary student advisers.

VII. That it is the sense of the Faculty that the adoption of this report will repeal and it hereby does repeal Article IV, Section 9, of the Faculty By-Laws.

In pursuance of these recommendations of the Faculty, President Mezes invited the Student Council to elect four student

members of the proposed committee, and designated Dean Brownson and Professors Overstreet and Moody as the Faculty members. The Student Council elected David Frank and Alexander Kadison of the upper senior class and Edgar Samuelson and Daniel Krinowsky of the lower senior class as the representatives of the students upon the committee, which promptly assumed its duties. It was organized in April with Dean Brownson as chairman and Mr. Krinowsky as secretary.

A committee of the Faculty, composed of Professors Storey, Krowl, Carr, Laffargue and Scott, is working to establish definite standards of academic eligibility for students in all public representative student activities.

The Hamilton Bill, the text of which was given in the March number of the *QUARTERLY*, was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Mayor and the Governor.

Another bill, which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Fertig, and has also been passed and approved, amends the Greater New York charter "in relation to the use by persons, associations and corporations of the lands and buildings of the College of the City of New York," by the addition of the following paragraphs:

"The Board of Trustees of said College shall also have power to prescribe rules, regulations, charges and compensation, if any, for the use, and to prescribe the extent, purposes and manner of use, by persons, associations and corporations of the lands or buildings of said College or any part thereof, at such times as the same are not required for the uses of the College and of those attending thereat, and the Board of Trustees shall also have power to prescribe what fees or charges, if any, such persons, associations or corporations may exact for the attendance at or participation in the uses so permitted. All moneys, if any, so received by said College shall, within ten days after being received, be duly accounted for and paid by said College to the Comptroller of the City of New York and shall be by him credited to a special fund for the exclusive benefit and use of the Athletic Council and other organizations of said College, except as hereinafter provided, and any moneys in said fund when duly appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and thereafter by the Board of Trustees of said College, shall be available for carrying out the powers, duties and functions of said Athletic Council and other organizations of said College and for no other purpose whatsoever.

"Provided that any balance of said moneys received by said

Comptroller during any fiscal year that may remain in said special fund unappropriated by said Board of Estimate and Apportionment a year after the expiration of each such fiscal year shall be, by said Comptroller, when so directed by said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, deposited to the credit of the general fund for the reduction of taxation."



## COLLEGE NOTES.

---

At the time this number of the QUARTERLY went to press, arrangements were making for the dedication of the Lewisohn Stadium on the afternoon of Saturday, May 29, with the formal exercises of the presentation and acceptance in the Great Hall, followed by a gala performance of Euripides' "Trojan Women" in the Stadium itself, under the direction of Granville Barker. An account of these notable events will be included in the QUARTERLY's next issue.

The suggestion of opening the Stadium with the production of a Greek tragedy is said to have been made by Mr. McAneny, the President of the Board of Aldermen; it is known also to have been one of Dr. Finley's ideas for such a structure. The Mayor took a very hearty interest in the plan, and appointed a large and representative citizens' committee to co-operate in making a success of this and of the other performances of the "Trojan Women" and the "Iphigenia Among the Taurians" during the following week. To this committee he wrote:

"I believe the Stadium of the City College should fill a very important part in the life of the people of the city, and for that reason, as well as for their immediate educational value, it is hoped that the proposed productions will receive wide support. I am, therefore, appointing a committee of citizens to co-operate with President Mezes and the Faculty and Trustees of the College of the City of New York in making the productions a success."

The members of the Mayor's committee were as follows:

Mr. Donn Barber, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, Mr. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. August Belmont, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner, Pres. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Joseph L. Bittenweiser, President Thomas W. Churchill, Mr. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Mr. Robert W. deForest, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. John Drew, Dr. John H. Finley, Mrs. John H. Finley, Mr. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Mr. Clayton Hamilton, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Col. George Harvey, Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, Mr. Frederic C. Howe, Mr. William Dean Howells, Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, Chairman, Mr. Lee Kohns, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Hon. Samuel D. Levy, Mrs. Adolph

Lewisohn, Mr. Sam A. Lewisohn, Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Mr. Walter Lippmann, Hon. Charles E. Lydecker, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. Percy Mackaye, Mr. V. Everitt Macy, Mr. Brander Matthews, Mr. Charles Mayer, Miss Anne Morgan, Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Theodore Rousseau, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, Mr. James Speyer, Mr. Willard Straight, Mr. Oscar Straus, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Hon. George W. Wickersham, Mr. Jacob A. Zimmerman.

To Mr. Barker the Mayor wrote:

"It augurs well for the future of the Stadium of the city's own College that it should be opened under such auspices. I attach much importance to the success of your plans, not only because of their immediate educational value, but as an inspiration to make the new Stadium of the City College a center for great dramatic productions intended to appeal to large audiences."

The anniversary of the Act of the Legislature of 1847 which provided for the founding of the New York Free Academy was celebrated with exercises in the Great Hall on

#### **Charter Day.**

May 7, under the auspices of the Student Council. Addresses were given by James Goold, of the senior class, representing the students, Professor Duggan, representing the Faculty, Mr. Bellamy, representing the Board of Trustees; President Mezes, for the College as a whole, and Gilbert H. Crawford of the Class of '68, representing the Alumni, and music was rendered by the Glee Club and the College Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Baldwin. The President of the Student Council, Daniel Krinowsky, presided. The different speakers all discussed, in various aspects, the historic and actual ideals of the College. Mr. Bellamy paid a high tribute to the creative vision of Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Crawford, taking as his text the difference between a Founders' Day as it is celebrated in private institutions and our own Charter Day, emphasized the public and social services of the College, and its aims, both cultural and utilitarian.

The class to be graduated this June held its numeral lights exercises in the Great Hall on the evening of May 8, with President

#### **Numeral Lights.**

Mezes in the chair. The numerals were lighted by Osias Oesterreicher, chairman of the committee; the numeral lights address was by David Frank; and the

class poem by Herbert Pels. Mr. Lydecker, chairman of the Board of Trustees, made an address, and the honorary members of the class, Professors Klapper, Goldfarb, and Guthrie also spoke. There were musical numbers by Professor Baldwin, George Roberts, the violinist, Mme. Mildred Howson Hartley and Mr. Chase, in two duets; Miss Adele Katz, the pianist, and Mr. Albert A. Becker, in a trumpet solo.

The College Orchestra and the Glee Club, under the direction of Professor Baldwin, gave their annual concert to a very appreciative audience on the evening of May 5. The **Glee Club and Orchestra.** chief orchestral numbers on the program were Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," the overture to "Ruy Blas," by Mendelssohn, and "A Day in Venice," a suite by Nevin. The Glee Club sang the Pilgrims' Chorus from "Tannhaeuser," the "Old Kentucky Home" and the "College Medley."

On the evening of March 12, the Great Hall was the scene of the fourth annual oratorical contest of the New York Intercollegiate Peace Association, under the direction of the State Committee, of which Professor Erastus Palmer is the chairman; and the City College representative, Mortimer J. Cohen, won the first prize with an oration entitled "The Higher Nationalism." Representatives of ten of the colleges and universities of the State competed, the others, in the order in which they appeared upon the program, being Union College, Columbia University, Alfred University, Colgate University, Manhattan College, Cornell University, Fordham University, Syracuse University, and, after the College of the City of New York, New York University. The second prize was won by the representative of Cornell, Remington Rogers, with "A Plea for Renewed Allegiance to the Cause of International Peace." The prizes of two hundred and one hundred dollars were offered by Mrs. Elmer Black, through the New York Peace Society. President Mezes was the presiding officer.

On April 30 Mr. Cohen, as the representative of New York, participated in the contest between student representatives of several of the Eastern States which was held at Clark College, Worcester, Mass., and won a "close" second place, the first being



there taken by the Massachusetts representative, who was thus designated to take part in the final national peace prize contest in connection with the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference in May.

Miss Jane Addams was the speaker at the Thursday noon assembly in the Great Hall on March 11, and made in her address an impressive plea for anti-militarism, which

**Miss Addams.** held the closest attention of a large gathering of students and Faculty. She dealt especially with the injurious effects of the war upon the modern movements of social progress, and with the breakdown of the spirit of internationality which has grown up in connection with those movements. Crude ebullitions of irritable nationalism, of over-insistence upon the importance of its own particular type of civilization on the part of a nation, she likened to the childishness of a half-developed individual. Recalling the many centuries which have been required to fix the custom of settling individual quarrels by judicial process, she expressed the expectation of a much more rapid advance to a similar rule in the settlement of differences between nations.

Miss Addams was introduced by Professor Duggan, who is the chairman of the Faculty committee to arrange for speakers at the College assemblies.

Dr. Stanton Coit, of London, gave a lecture in the Doremus Lecture Theatre the following week upon "The Philosophy of Patriotism," which was an interesting presentation

**Dr. Coit.** of an attitude in some respects contrasted with that of Miss Addams. Dr. Coit, who is an American by birth, gave a penetrating analysis of the principle of national loyalty, distinguishing between it and the perverted nationalism which fails to respect the qualities of other nations, and denouncing what he described as the "false cosmopolitanism" which has been so much and, as it appears, vainly preached in recent years. He concluded with an exposition of patriotism as religion, portraying the essential unity of patriotism with all sane and normal religious manifestations.

On Saturday, May 15, the Young Men's Christian Association of the College conducted an excursion up the Hudson to Bear Mountain, the steamer Albion

**Up the River.**



being chartered for the occasion. Nearly a thousand persons participated, and the affair was voted a great success.

On the evening of Saturday, May 24, about 150 teachers and students of the evening session of the City College met at the Hotel Breslin for their sixth annual dinner, with A. Judson Hyatt, President of the student council, as toastmaster. Professor Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Evening Session, said the session had had 768 students enrolled this year and had been conducted at a total cost of \$15,000.

**Evening Session** "Next Fall," he said, "we expect to open a branch in the municipal building. We are constantly hampered by an insufficiency of funds for the work we would like to do, but I hope we can soon establish branches in the outlying boroughs. We have a heavy enrollment from Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, and instead of making them come into Manhattan to the College I think we ought to take the College out to them. I hope that before long it will be possible to open some of the courses in book-keeping and accounting, which many of the students want."

Other speakers were Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; Lee Kohns, of the Board of Trustees; Professor Adolph Werner, and Dean Carleton L. Brownson.

During the past term there have been eighty-two "State scholars" among the students in College.

#### AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS.

Professor Baskerville spoke before the Princeton Chemical Society, Thursday, February 28, 1915, on "Physical Chemistry and Anesthesia." On the following evening he

**Chemistry.** addressed the Connecticut section of the American Chemical Society at Bridgeport upon the same subject. As a guest of Tulane University over the spring vacation, the Professor delivered several lectures before the American Chemical Society at New Orleans. He also represented the College at the inauguration of Dr. Edward K. Graham, the new President of the University of North Carolina. At the seventy-first regular meeting of the Chemistry Teachers' Club of New York City, he lectured on "The Submerged Third." He has lately accepted the invitation to become a member of the Commission on Industrial

Hygiene of the Bureau of Hygiene of the Department of Health of the city.

In collaboration with Drs. Lyle and Marshall of the Harriman Research Laboratory of the Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. Curtman has just completed an investigation dealing with a new test for copper. The results of this research were presented at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Section of Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics, of which Professor Baskerville is chairman. The same paper was presented at the April meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

The Department of Chemistry has just received from the Central Testing Laboratory of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a new set of samples of paints, soaps, cements, asphalts, rubber and coal, with the specifications under which they were purchased by the city and the results of the analyses of the Central Testing Laboratory. These are to be used in the work in "Municipal Chemistry."

In connection with this course also, the following lectures were delivered to the students of Chemistry 17 by the experts of the Central Testing Laboratory; Coal, Mr. Walter Erlenkotter, March 18th; Soap, Mr. Samuel Monash, March 25th; Asphalt, Mr. Archibald D. St. John, April 8th; Paint and Lubricating Oils, Mr. John H. Link, April 15th; Research, Mr. Hermann W. Mahr, April 22nd; Paint Pigments, Mr. Ernest C. Moffett, April 29th; The Organization and Administration of a Municipal Laboratory, Dr. Otto H. Klein, May 13th; Rubber, Mr. R. T. Stokes, May 20th.

Dr. Breithut lectured before the staff of the Central Testing Laboratory on March 20, 1915, on "Some Recent Developments in Food Chemistry." On May 6th the students spent the afternoon inspecting the Central Testing Laboratory.

Following the annual custom of the Department of Chemistry, a series of lectures, open to the public, has been given this spring as follows:

March 25th—Professor Alexander Silverman, Director of the Chemistry Department, University of Pittsburgh, "Glass and Its Manufacture," illustrated with specimens and stereopticon views. April 16th—Dr. Frederick E. Breithut, of the Department of Chemistry, "Vitamine—A New Food Principle," illustrated with

charts and stereopticon. April 30th—Dr. Gustave W. Thompson, chief chemist of the National Lead Co., "White Lead: Its Manufacture and Use," illustrated with experiments and moving pictures. May 7th—Mr. Selden G. Warner, expert in the Edison laboratories, "Crystals, Growth and Other Educational Subjects," illustrated by colored moving pictures.

In the Evening Session also a series of public lectures was delivered as follows: Professor Baskerville, "Anesthesia"; Professor Moody, "The Fixation of Nitrogen"; Professor Friedburg, "Agriculture and Chemistry."

Professor Coleman has recently made excellent translations of a number of important modern German masterpieces for the "German Classics of the Nineteenth Century."

**English.**

This work may be consulted in the library of the German Department.

Dr. Grendon wrote an exposition of the educational theories of George Bernard Shaw for the February *New Review* which has become the center of a rather sharp epistolary controversy.

The English Club held two dinners and meetings, April 15 and May 5, in the Tower Rooms, at which the courses in English at the College were discussed. In May Dr. Friedland presented a study of the courses in English at other colleges and universities.

Professor Duggan has been appointed a member of a committee for the survey of Nassau County in reference to its provision for the mentally deficient. The other members of

**Education.**

the committee are Dr. C. B. Davenport, Miss Elizabeth Farrell, Homer Folks, Dr. August Hoch, and Ogden L. Mills. On the evening of April 19th, Professor Duggan addressed the "Get-Together Club" of Hartford, Conn., upon "Education for Social Living," in a symposium upon the general theme of "Rival Ideals in Education."

Professor Heckman gave a luncheon on Wednesday, March 3rd, in the Webster Room, to the visiting teachers of the Public Education Association, in the interest of co-operation between their work and that of the clinic of the Education Department of the College. Professor Klapper spoke on May 3rd at the New York Training School for Teachers upon "The Teaching of Composition."

Of the two thousand dollars given by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn to the German Department for the purchase of books for its library,

**German.** there now remain about four hundred and sixty dollars, which will probably have to be spent in acquiring the numerous books that are still needed to complete some of its divisions. Professor Ilgen has announced the recent purchase, among other things, of a very handsome set, in twenty volumes, of the "German Classics of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, in English."

Dr. Hartmann has recently contributed the following translations of short stories to the magazine section of the *Sunday Call*: From the Norwegian, Andreas Haukland's "The Bear" (March 28, 1915); from the Swedish, Per Hallström's "The Way to Damascus" (March 21, 1915).

Mr. Warner Foote Gookin, A. B., B. D., who taught in this department during the academic year 1907-08, is now Assistant Professor of the Literature and Interpretation of the New Testament at the Episcopal Theological School of Harvard University.

Dean Brownson was one of the speakers at the exercises in celebration of the inauguration of President **Greek.** Brubacher at the State College for Teachers, in Albany, on April 16th.

Dr. Schapiro lectured in January at Richmond, Va., on "The Rivalry of Great Britain and Germany for World Commerce,"

**History.** and repeated this lecture in March at Charleston, W. Va. He contributed an article, "The War of the European Cultures," to the April *Forum*. On Saturday evening, April 24th, he lectured on the "Renaissance of Nationalism" before the Men's Club of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church in this city.

Professor Storey will attend the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in San Francisco this summer.

**Hygiene.** He will also be present at the meeting of the American School Hygiene Association (of which he is Secretary), to be held subsequently.

The Scientific Section of the American Optometry Association has invited Dr. Woll to give a series of lectures in San Francisco



this summer at their expense. Dr. Woll will demonstrate and teach an original technique for eye dissections.

The opening of the gymnasium building during the evening has been much appreciated, as is shown by its general use. The class attendance has been from forty to fifty, and the voluntary attendance from fifty to one hundred.

A new classical club which has been organized this term among the students of the Latin Department has taken the name of the Herbermann Classical Society.

**Latin.**

Professor Herbermann, although retired, has lately received an addition to his academic honors in the form of another doctorate in letters (Litt. D.) from the Catholic University of America, on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in Washington.

Professor Rupp has been selected as chairman of a committee to represent the College in the compilation of a history of college athletics in this country. Professor Cosenza and Mr. Holton, of the Department of Physics, are the other members of the committee.

The department has received from one of its members, Mr. H. Wheeler Powell, several volumes of the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*. Through this gift the

**Mathematics.**

Newcomb Library now possesses a complete collection of the *Bulletin*.

At the regular meeting of the American Mathematical Society, held February 27, 1915, at Columbia University, Mr. Linehan presented a paper on "Equilong Invariants of Regular and Irregular Analytic Curves."

Dr. Whitford's thesis on "The Pell Equation" appeared in a recent issue of the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*.

Dr. Saxton will give two courses for teachers of mathematics in the Summer School of New York University. One course is designated as "The Content of Secondary Mathematics," and the other, "Methods of Teaching Mathematics."

Professor Reynolds will represent the College at the meeting of the American Mathematical Society to be held at the University of California this summer.

Under the direction of Miss Laura A. Cauble, of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, a Pure **Natural History.** Food Exhibit was opened in the Department Museum on the first of May. The Exhibit is designed to show the physiological value of various inexpensive common foods. An interesting part of the Exhibit is a special table showing the regulation week's supply of food for a family of five given by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to approximately eight thousand families a week. This is a part of the general plan of co-operation between the courses in sanitation under Dr. Browne and the various laboratories in the city.

Professor Goldfarb presided at a recent meeting of the Biochemical Association at which Dr. Casimir-Funk delivered an important paper on his researches on vitamine. Dr. Breithut of the department of Chemistry was present as a guest of the Association. At a subsequent meeting of the Association Dr. Samuel Meltsner presented for consideration his proposal to have the medical men of the world organize for the promotion of peace. Professor Goldfarb was instructed to nominate a committee of medical men to outline a scheme to further this proposal.

A group of seniors and recent graduates of the College tendered Professor Goldfarb a dinner on May first.

The Biological Society has started a fund, the interest of which is to be used to send a student to one of the marine biological stations. An appeal for support has been sent out to recent graduates and the replies are very encouraging. It is hoped that next year there will be enough money to carry out the plan.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Public Health, on April 22nd delivered the last of the lectures of the series on public health. His subject was "How the Citizen May Co-operate with the Department of Public Health." These lectures have been well attended and much appreciated by the students, especially those who plan to work in sanitation. It is the intention of Dr. Browne to have a similar series on more advanced topics during the next year.

Professor Scott and Dr. Browne will spend the summer at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, carrying on work for the Bureau

of Fisheries. Dr. Edwards will also be at Wood's Hole in the Marine Biological Laboratory. Mr. Butler will spend the summer in the Adirondacks completing his book on native trees. Mr. Butler recently delivered a lecture in Whitestone, Long Island, on "How to Get Acquainted with Our Common Trees."

Professor Overstreet is to give two courses in the summer session of the University of Chicago this year, one upon "Social Philosophy" and one upon the "Philosophy of Politics." On the evening of March 23, Professor Overstreet spoke at the Yale Phi Beta Kappa dinner in New Haven upon "The Course of Phi Beta Kappa Civilization." Among his recent published articles have been one on "Philosophy and the New Justice," in the January number of the *International Journal of Ethics*, "The Moral Limitations of the Home," in the May number of *The Standard*, and "Traditional Economics and Human Evaluation," in the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*, also in May.

Several years ago, the first course in Radio Engineering (the study of the theory, design, construction and operation of wireless apparatus) given in America was established at the College, in large part through the kindness of Mr. Gano Dunn, '89, who generously made possible the purchase of the necessary apparatus for beginning the work. Since then the course has been enlarged in scope several times, and much additional equipment has been acquired. A number of similar courses have since been established at American universities.

The scope of radio communication has grown so remarkably during the last few years that it has been decided to erect at the College a complete transmitting and receiving set of large dimensions, in order that the students may study its operating characteristics under practical conditions. Such an equipment is also available for research work. The first step toward such an equipment has been the erection of a suitable aerial wire system, or antenna, and the burying of a heavy ground connection. Both of these have been made possible through recent gifts from Mr. Dunn and another friend of the College.

Accordingly there was stretched high over the buildings of

the College a fan net work of bronze wires most carefully insulated at their ends and connecting to the Radio Laboratory. This antenna is nearly one hundred and eighty feet high at the top points, and over six hundred feet in span. It has been designed and constructed under the direction of Dr. Alfred Goldsmith, who is in charge of the radio work at the College. The amount of electricity drawn from the air by this wire system is astonishing; sparks several inches long being obtained from its lower end just before a rain storm. In addition, it enables the reception of wireless messages from almost incredibly great distances.

Using an experimental receiving set in conjunction with this antenna and the heavy copper strips which have been buried under the lawn outside the radio laboratory, messages have been received from the following long distance stations, among others: Sayville, Long Island (80 miles from the College); Tuckerton, New Jersey (200 miles); Arlington, Virginia (400 miles); Darien, Panama (2,000 miles); San Francisco (3,000 miles); Glace Bay, Nova Scotia (800 miles); Nauen, near Berlin, Germany (4,300 miles), and Honolulu, Hawaii (5,400 miles). In addition, ships many hundreds of miles at sea are heard with the utmost regularity.

The stations mentioned above have been in all cases heard by day in the late spring. Since these are unfavorable conditions for wireless reception of messages, it is certain that the range of the station at the College will be much increased by night in the winter. It is not too much to expect to receive messages from the Antipodes.

Long range transmitting apparatus is being considered for purchase at present. The wireless telegraph equipment which will be installed will itself have a transoceanic range under favorable conditions; and the radio telephone transmitter may make telephonic conversation by wireless possible over no less than 1,000 miles; thus extending the wireless telephone range from New York to Chicago.

A. G. McClurg and Company, of Chicago, have published this  
**Political** spring in their National Social Science Series  
**Science** a book by Professor Clark upon *The Cost of*  
*Living*, of which a fuller notice will appear later.



Dr. Mosher is to conduct courses in public speaking in the summer school of the Boston University this summer. An article

**Public Speaking.** by Dr. Mosher entitled "Public Speaking and the Business Man," appeared in the March number of *Advertising and Selling*, and he has recently been giving courses for the New York Advertising Men's League and the New York Trade Press Association.

Professor Robinson has recently been made an associate editor of the *English Journal*, representing the National Council of English Teachers in Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Professor Downer was elected president of the *Alliance Française* of New York at its annual meeting, on April 16. Professor

**Romance Languages.** Delamarre was re-elected secretary. Professor Downer has been appointed by President Mezes to represent the College at the Convention of Teachers of French, which is to be held in San Francisco on August 30-31, under the auspices of the Federation of the French Alliance of the United States and Canada.

Professor Delamarre has been appointed by the French government a member of its delegation to the Panama Exposition in San Francisco this summer. He will take charge of the "model library" of French literature, of the congress of French teachers and of the French lectures to be delivered at the Exposition, several of which are to be given by himself.

Dr. Justin H. Moore has brought out in conjunction with Eugene F. Maloubier, formerly tutor in the College, *A First Book in French*, published by the Macmillan Company.

Professor Victor E. François has just brought out an edition of Jules Claretie's *Pieville* (D. C. Heath and Co.), with notes, exercises and vocabulary.

## ALUMNI NOTES

### WASHINGTON BRANCH.

The third regular meeting of the Washington Branch of the C. C. N. Y. Alumni, was held in the private dining-room of the Cosmos Club, H Street and Madison Place, on Saturday, February 13, 1915, seventeen being present, whose names are as follows; Capt. Robert Aiton, '64; Rev. Dr. R. P. Williams, '74; Col. Chas. Richard, '74; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, '74; J. Schroeder, '97; J. J. Arnaud, '89; W. S. Gluck, '03; M. Hirsch, '11; A. Feldbaum, '12; F. Schultz, '12; E. Ellenbogen, '12; J. Weinberger, M. Isler, A. Gair, M. Hazel, J. P. Bader and J. Goldstein, '13.

The meeting was called to order by President R. P. Williams at 9 P. M., M. Hirsch acting as secretary-treasurer in the absence of Philip D. Bookstaber. Communications were read by the secretary from Hon. S. Greenbaum, the president of the Alumni Association, from Prof. Cleveland Abbe, and from Dr. Frank Anderson. The reasons for the absence of the secretary-treasurer were also announced. Dr. Benjamin read a letter from Mr. Bookstaber relating to the volume of *Memories of 60 Years*, presented to this association by Mr. L. S. Burchard, suggesting that any member may obtain the use of the book. Mr. Gluck moved and Mr. Hazel seconded the following proposition:

That a committee of three be appointed to arrange for an annual prize to be donated by this association to some student of the College. Motion carried. The following committee was then appointed, viz., Dr. Benjamin, Col. Richard and Mr. Gluck. President Williams announced that he had the book *Memories of 60 Years* in his possession, and that he will pass the same to members desiring it. Mr. Schroeder suggested that the volume be sent to members in the order of seniority, as printed in the program of the first annual banquet. This suggestion was accepted.

The literary portion of the program was then commenced by Col. Richard, who delivered a most interesting and instructive talk on the history, the purpose and the actual work done by the Army Medical School. Dr. Benjamin then gave an impromptu discussion of the subject matter of Col. Richard's talk, and Col. Richard supplemented his original discussion with an account of

the great scientific discoveries made by some of the more eminent Army Surgeons.

The gathering was then convulsed by a most entertaining account of some freak patents, by Mr. W. S. Gluck, and the final number of the program consisted of the reminiscences of Capt. Robert Aiton, who told us, with much spirit and fervor, of his experience in the Civil War, and at the old Free Academy.

After some closing remarks by Dr. Benjamin, the meeting was closed, and the members all partook of a good buffet luncheon, served in the meeting room. The meeting was adjourned at 11:10.

*Morris Hirsch, Acting Secretary-Treasurer.*

#### CHICAGO BRANCH

It has been decided to organize a Chicago Chapter of the Associate Alumni of the College, as a nucleus for which there is an initial list of eighteen resident graduates ranging from '55 to '13. Nathan J. Kaplan, '11, is temporary secretary. The first meeting is to be a dinner held at the Hotel Morrison, on Saturday evening, May 29. The call for this meeting concludes: "As sons of our beloved Alma Mater, let us get acquainted for mutual fellowship. Let us come together as often as we may deem it necessary, and revive the pleasant memories of our by-gone college days."

#### CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting, April 8th, at the residence of Professor Downer, the following officers were elected: President, Professor Downer; Vice-President, Professor Mead; Secretary, Dr. Crowne; Treasurer, Mr. Howard C. Green; Directors, conjointly with others elected by the Associate Alumni or serving ex-officio: Professor Werner, Mr. Wm. H. Kenyon, '76; Dr. S. Pollitzer, '79; Dr. Louis S. Friedland, '05. Professor Mott, in making his report as editor, mentioned his purpose of resigning at the end of the tenth year of his editorship, December, 1915. A vote of thanks was tendered to the officers associated directly with the editing and management of the magazine, Professors Mott, Ball, Robinson and Mead.

Messrs. Birkhahn and Robinson were appointed a committee to draft and to present to the Associate Alumni a resolution expressing the willingness of the Association to transfer the ownership and control of the QUARTERLY to the Associate Alumni.

## PHI BETA KAPPA

The annual meeting of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Wednesday, February 24th, President Werner in the chair. Louis K. Anspacher, '97, presented a paper upon "The Place of Drama Among the Arts," which was highly appreciated. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Adolph Werner, '57, President; Lewis F. Mott, '83, Vice-President; Donald G. Whiteside, '97, Treasurer; Arthur T. Hanson, '98, Recording Secretary; Ernest Ilgen, '82, Corresponding Secretary. The following candidates from the class of February, 1915, were admitted: Harry Eisner, Joseph J. Zweifel, Aaron Freilich, Joseph Zimmerman, Abraham Schamus, Michael Ringer, Samuel Hirschberg, Alexander Markowitz.

## CITY COLLEGE CLUB

On February 27, 1915, the Club was honored with an address by Dr. Sigmund S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health of the City of New York. He spoke on "The Administration of Public Health in this City." The address was marked by a serious consideration of many problems that face his department, and by a sincere desire to be socially serviceable in solving these problems. The members of the Club took part in the discussion, and it was the consensus of opinion that Commissioner Goldwater is an example of the high type of public servant now interested in the welfare of the city.

On the evening of March 20, 1915, the Club tendered a reception to Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, the newly elected president of the City College. City College graduates turned out in great numbers to honor Dr. Mezes. Our rooms were crowded to overflowing, and the President received a hearty welcome from all present. Addresses were made by Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Club; Mr. Joseph S. Wood, '61; Joseph L. Bittenweiser, '83; Bernard Naumberg, '94; Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, '72. Music was furnished by the City College Orchestra. President Mezes expressed his appreciation of the Club's greeting to him. Among the distinguished members of the Alumni present on this occasion, in addition to the speakers, were Dr. Robert Abbe, '70; Edward M. Colie, '73; Dr. W. Travis Gibb, '83; Albert Ulman, '81; Prof. Fitz-Gerald Tisdall, '59; Charles Prospero Fagnani, '73; Prof. Adolph Werner, '57; Dr.



Henry Moskowitz, '99; Edward Lauterbach, '64; Moses Strook, '71; J. Hampden Dougherty, '71.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Everett P. Wheeler, '56; First Vice-President, Bernard Naumburg, '94; Second Vice-President, Joseph L. Bittenweiser, '83; Secretary, Jacob Holman, '04; Treasurer, Joseph J. Klein, '06; Historian, Alfred Michaelis, '94; Members of the Board of Managers (1915-1917), Joseph S. Wood, '61; William J. Campbell, '78; Alexander Boecker, '98; Robert C. Birkhahn, '01; Gabriel R. Mason, '03, Arthur Schatteles, '09.

On April 24th, the Club was honored with an address by Mr. Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, on "Real Estate Legislation." Mr. Robinson told the members of the financial problems of the city, and prophesied an increase in the tax rate within the next few years. He attributed this increase to three causes: (1) the proposed direct tax; (2) the coming operation of the new subways; (3) the "pay-as-you-go" plan of the present city administration in paying bills.

*Jacob Holman, '04, Secretary.*

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE CLASS OF '90.

This class held its 25th Anniversary dinner at the Hotel Savoy on March 26, 1915. Of 52 who were graduated in 1890, 45 attended the dinner. The class has lost by death only four of its members. William T. Wood was toastmaster and the most delightful spirit of comradeship prevailed. All the surviving members of the Faculty of 1890 (as well as Prof. John R. Sim), attended as guests, with the exception of Professor Charles A. Herbermann, who sent an affectionate letter. President Sidney E. Mezes sat next to the toastmaster and delivered a most cordial address. It was the first class dinner he had attended since his installation. Professors Werner, Tisdall and Johnston entered into the spirit of the celebration and each delivered a bright and sympathetic address.

The following members of the class replied to the several toasts: Burton C. Meighan, George H. Walker, Charles H. Weiler, Francis J. McBarron, Professor Stephan P. Duggan, George H. Zarnitz, S. Stanwood Menken, Dr. Charles A. Elsberg, Professor Edmund Burke and Clarence DeWitt Rogers. The songs for the occasion were written by Dr. Otto E. Prellwitz and

Clarence DeWitt Rogers. Leonard Breitwieser, one of the members of the class and prominent in the affairs of the Liederkrantz, sang "The Grenadiers," while Clarence Rogers favored his classmates with an effective solo entitled "The Hermit," and other songs.

An interesting feature of the evening was the reading of the Class History by Mr. Leon Huhner, who has been the class historian continuously since his junior year at college. In it, it was pointed out that few classes have won greater distinction than '90. It is represented at the College by Professors Duggan, Saurel and Burke, as well as by Mr. Harry E. Bliss, of the library staff. Among its distinguished educators are Professor Arthur F. J. Remy, of Columbia University, and a number of school principals. Others have become prominent in mathematical science, the most important besides Professor Saurel being Dr. Frank Schlesinger, a noted astronomer connected with Allegheny University. The class has but a single representative in business. In the legal profession it claims thirteen, among whom are Mr. Max J. Kohler, Clarence DeWitt Rogers, Burton C. Meighan, Leon Huhner and Charles A. Brodek. Of its eleven physicians several have achieved distinction, as for instance, Dr. Charles A. Elsberg, Dr. Abrahamson and Dr. Joseph Wiener, the former two holding professorships in medical colleges. In conclusion, the historian paid tribute to the four classmates who had gone to the great beyond.

#### CLASS OF FEBRUARY, '15

The class of February, 1915, met at the City College Club, 302 Madison avenue, on Sunday, April 18th.

In the elections for the coming year, Gabriel Youngwitz was unanimously chosen President, Charles Planick was elected Vice-President, Ferris Waring, permanent Secretary, and Leon Regard, Treasurer. The new organization numbers one hundred. It was announced that "Gym-Jams" netted \$73.55 and that the "Hop" reaped a profit of \$21.70. A new class constitution was adopted.

#### 1902 REUNION

On Saturday evening, May 22, 1915, the class of 1902 held a reunion dinner at Shanley Brothers, 117 West 42nd street. Hon. Owen W. Bohan, vice-president of the class, was toastmaster,

and with his inimitable pleasantry, he made the evening a real success as an informal reunion. Although the president, Everett S. Ruskay, relinquished command during the evening, his call to the colors a few weeks ago brought forth eighty-four responses; and his introductory remarks upon class solidarity and loyalty furnished the keynote of the subsequent addresses. Out of one hundred and eighty-seven survivors, less than one-quarter have failed to attend at least one of the three reunions since 1912. Twenty members spoke briefly of their classmates' achievements and of their own, and renewed their pledges to C. C. N. Y. and "1902." The report of the class historian showed that, from one hundred and fifty records, forty members of the class were married; and of forty-one children, Miss Clarice Jeanette Flaum, born in August, 1905, was the oldest, and that the "Class Boy" was Raymond Weisman, born June 5, 1906. Among the regrets read by the secretary were: cabled greetings from Gilbert E. Rubens, of Havana, Cuba; letters from Rev. Charles T. Hooper, Seattle, Washington; Rev. Lloyd B. Thomas, Carson City, Nevada; Milford Stern, Detroit, Michigan; and Professor Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School. The achievements of the men of 1902 in various professions have been most creditable to Alma Mater, and the secretary urges the members to send him for the *QUARTERLY*, either their own personal items or those concerning other members of the class and of the alumni.

## PERSONAL

---

'56. Everett P. Wheeler delivered a course of lectures in April to the students of the Yale Law School on "The Lawyer's Way of Working." The separate subjects were "The Preparation of Cases," "Trial by Jury" and "Argument Before the Court of First Instance and on Appeal." Mr. Wheeler has been re-elected president of the Civil Service Reform Association.

'71. J. Hampden Dougherty has brought out a new edition of his *Constitutional History of the State of New York* (The Neale Publishing Company, \$3.00).

Mr. Dougherty's book, after a brief review of the colonial period, takes up in different chapters: the Constitutional Convention of 1777; the Convention of 1801, called to deal with two particular subjects; the Constitutional Convention of 1821; the Constitutional Convention of 1846; the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and the Convention of 1894. The proceedings of the Constitutional Commission of 1872 and of the Judiciary Commission of 1890 are fully analyzed and explained. In this book there are set forth the causes that led to the assembling of each convention; the problems before each; the treatment of each problem. Every amendment of the Constitution to date is given. The book discusses all the topics likely to receive foremost consideration in the convention that is now in session. The second edition covers even the most recent Constitutional questions, including the Sulzer impeachment and Workmen's Compensation. The author's style is unusually clear; his story is told in a brilliant and fascinating manner. Nothing essential is omitted. The work has brought forth the highest praise from the most eminent lawyers of our time, among whom are Joseph H. Choate and Morgan J. O'Brien.

Mr. Dougherty was a member of the Charter Revision Commission in 1907 and the New York Charter Commission in 1908. He was a member of the New York City Bar Association that was selected to draft an amendment to the Constitution upon the subject of workmen's compensation. He is at present serving on a special committee of this Association, which is to draft and sub-



mit to the Constitutional Convention in April recommendations for the revision of the State's judicial system.

'73. Henry M. Leipziger has been elected vice-president of the Jewish Publication Society.

'77. Maxcus M. Marx has been elected member of the Finance Committee of the Republican Club.

'80. Henry G. S. Noble has been re-elected president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Governors of the Exchange commended the rule of Mr. Noble as President during the troubled year ended May 1. The resolution reads:

At the close of a year's most successful and admirable administration by Henry G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, under the most alarming and exacting conditions, with business transactions suspended for five months, with the whole world in chaos and disorder, and a quiet and orderly settlement of our affairs effected through the firm and masterly grasp of the situation, be it

Resolved, That the Governing Committee place upon the records its unbounded confidence in, its admiration and affection for Mr. Noble, its great appreciation of his distinguished service and executive career, which have brought the highest honors to himself and the greatest credit to the New York Stock Exchange.

'82. Robert W. Bonyngé has been elected member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club.

'83. Frederic W. Sanders has published in *Education* January, 1914—March, 1915, a series of articles on the "Reorganization of Our Public School System." Dr. Sanders is president of the Southern California Social Science Association.

'89. Gano Dunn has been re-elected treasurer of the Simplified Spelling Board.

'93. Edward Cornell Zabriskie has been elected and installed principal of the Washington Irving High School.

Mr. Zabriskie comes from one of New York's oldest families, his ancestor emigrating from Poland in the sixteenth century. He was born in this city and was graduated from P. S. 40 under George W. Harrison, where he won the gold medal for highest scholarship in the entrance examinations to the preparatory department of the City College. His classmates also voted him the James W. Gerard popularity medal. He was graduated from the City College in 1893, where he was the President of his class,

its valedictorian and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He also received several medals from the faculty—the Pell, Belden and Ward medals. For two years following graduation, Mr. Zabriskie worked in the fields of interior decoration and architecture, for his inclination was of an artistic character. He was associated with William Burnett Tuttle, the architect, when one Sunday he made a call on Edward H. Boyer, the veteran principal of P. S. 87, and to his astonishment Mr. Boyer said: "I have decided in just fourteen seconds that you ought to be a teacher. I have a vacancy in my school and I want you to fill it."

Mr. Zabriskie had no thought of teaching, but he was so much impressed with Mr. Boyer's earnestness that he decided to take the examination for license in elementary schools, although he had only five days in which to prepare for it. He stood among the first four in a list of eighty candidates and began teaching in Mr. Boyer's school that fall. He also taught in P. S. 74 and in P. S. 3, Manhattan, being the acting principal of the latter school in 1906, when the present structure was being built and the school was organized in three different places. In 1907 he was assistant to principal in P. S. 40, his old school. The next year Mr. Zabriskie was appointed principal of P. S. 27, which under his direction soon took its place in the front ranks of elementary schools in New York City. He also took post graduate courses at Columbia and Harvard. Mr. Zabriskie taught, too, in the Harlem Evening High School for Men for seventeen years under Edward A. Page. He taught architecture at the suggestion of President Davis, of Hunter College, who was then an assistant superintendent. His success in this field attracted the attention of the supervising authorities and in 1913 Mr. Zabriskie was chosen out of a large number of principals to organize the Evening Art Industrial High School, which he developed into a unique and useful institution.

'95. Professor Charles E. Lucke, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Awards at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Trustees of the university have granted him a leave of absence, and Professor Lucke will start shortly for the Pacific Coast. He will read a paper at the exposition on "The Status of Gas Power in the Year 1915," dealing with the progress of internal combustion engines in automobiles, farm engines, and aeroplanes,

and containing some prophecies as to the future of gas as a motor power.

'95. Oscar W. Ehrhorn has been elected member of the Library Committee of the Republican Club.

'98. Otto Kinkeldey has been appointed chief of the music division of the New York Public Library. This is regarded as an important step in the plans of the Library authorities to develop and increase the resources and scope of the music division, which has not heretofore had all the attention paid to it that its importance warrants. Dr. Kinkeldey is a musical scholar of note and authority, and is one of the very few Americans who have ever been appointed a professor in a German University. Born in New York in 1878, he was graduated from the College of the City of New York, studied English literature and philosophy as a post-graduate at New York University, and then did post-graduate work in music at Columbia University under Edward MacDowell. In 1902 he went abroad to continue his musical and historical studies under Hermann Kretzschmar at Berlin University. In 1906 and 1907 he was sent by the Prussian Government on a musical research trip through some of the most important libraries of Central Germany to catalogue and describe printed and manuscript music in them. This appointment was thus reported in a cable dispatch to the *New York Times*:

"Unique honors have been bestowed on a young American, Otto Kinkeldey of New York, a former pupil of Edward MacDowell, by the Prussian Minister of Education, he having been selected as one of the two experts appointed annually for the purpose of ransacking Germany for long-forgotten musical manuscripts and printed works. The project is under the direction of the Royal Musical Historical Commission, which is compiling a complete catalogue of all the music stored up in public libraries, schools, and churches, in order to preserve what has not already been lost. The annual appointments of the Search Commission are largely coveted in the German music world. Mr. Kinkeldey is the first American ever selected."

He gained his degree of Ph. D. at Berlin University with a thesis entitled "Organ and Piano in the Music of the Sixteenth Century," which on its publication was recognized as an authoritative treatment of a branch of the subject hitherto little investigated. He was called to the University of Breslau in 1909 as instructor in organ and musical theory and librarian and the next

year the honorary title of "professor" was conferred on him by the Prussian Ministry of Education.

'01. Robert H. Lowie, of the Department of Anthropology, Museum of Natural History, delivered a lecture in German before the Deutsche Sprachverein (226 West 125th street), on March 26th. Subject, "Die wissenschaftlichen Leistungen der Völker."

'02. Saul E. Rogers was a member of the Mayor's Committee to receive President Wilson and the officers of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet. Mr. Rogers was recently appointed receiver of the Century Opera Company by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court.

'02. Everett S. Ruskay is the author of one of the popular vaudeville numbers, which appeared in this city the last of May. It is called, "The Meanest Man in the World."

'02. David Oltarsh has secured the contract for the iron fence around the City College Stadium.

'03. Henry H. L. Schulze, who has been Instructor in German at Columbia University for a number of years, has just been raised to the position of Assistant Professor in the same department.

'10. Jacob Hoffman has been appointed alternate fellow in chemistry in Columbia University.

'10. Gabriel Green has been reappointed to an instructorship in mathematics in Harvard University.

'12. June. Cecil B. Dyer has been appointed to a Shattuck scholarship in English at Harvard University.

'12. Joseph Ritt has received a mathematical fellowship in Columbia University.

'13, Feb. Selig Hecht has been appointed Austin Teaching Fellow in Zoology at Harvard University.

'13. Thomas J. Schiff has returned from Los Angeles, where he was connected with the Hellman Bank and is now assistant secretary to Mr. Adolph Lewisohn.

'15. Feb. Roy R. Denslow has been appointed assistant chemist to the Citro Chemical Company.

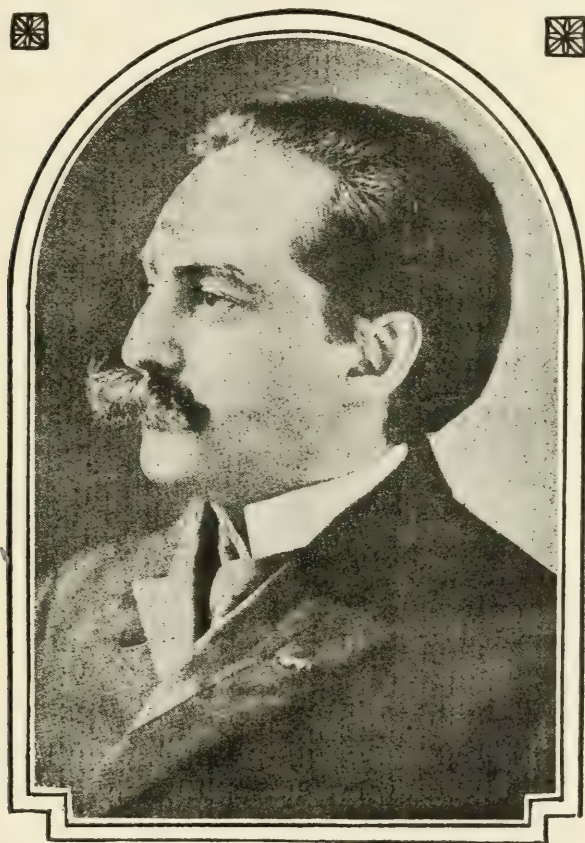
F. William Koster has been appointed assistant chemist to the du Pont Powder Company.



## OBITUARY

---

Gonzalo de Quesada, '88, diplomat and author, was born in Havana, Cuba, December 15, 1868, son of Gregorio and Isabel Argostegui de Quesada. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and was graduated from the College in the Scientific Course. He studied at the Columbia University School of



Mines, and received from New York University Law School his LL.B. in 1891. He died suddenly of apoplexy January 9, 1915, at Berlin, Germany, where, since 1910, he had been the Cuban Minister.

In the *New York Herald*, June 8, 1902, is an appreciation written by Frank L. Jones, one of his classmates, and a member of the same College fraternity. With his permission the following is reproduced in part:

One autumn afternoon eighteen years ago, a youth scarcely out of his knickerbockers, walked slowly through the main corridor of the College building. He was small, slender and thin, and of a complexion that plainly betokened his birth under a Southern sun.

As he passed a group of upper classmen, they watched him closely, for it was within their power to determine whether or not he was to be admitted to one of the College secret societies. There was little about him at that time to attract attention save the wonderfully deep dark eyes, that sparkled like coals under the heavy eyebrows. It was those eyes that turned the scales in his favor, for one of the group said quietly, "That chap has more life and ambition in him than any of the others we have seen." The verdict was in his favor and Gonzalo de Quesada became a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

To-day that organization is justly proud that she holds on her rolls the name of the first Cuban Minister to the United States. The act of that day held more of moment than any participant ever dreamed. In the days to come Quesada, representative of the Cubans—fighting almost without hope—stood in Washington vainly striving for the recognition of his people. Officially the United States did not dare to take cognizance of his credentials. But in no small measure, because Quesada wore upon his breast the shield of Theta Delta Chi, one all-important door was open to him. This was the home of John Hays, who was a member of that fraternity, and his introduction to the young Cuban had been due largely to that fact. Quesada's own striking personality, his intelligent vivacity, genuineness of feeling, and above all his overwhelming devotion to the cause of his country, speedily won Mr. Hays' regard; and when the latter became Secretary of State, Quesada was often a welcome—though not official—visitor at his home and office.

The college days of Señor Quesada had a most marked effect upon his later life. It was while he was a student that he learned to exercise a more diplomatic control of his feelings. In the early days Quesada was hot-blooded, even beyond the average

man of Cuban blood. He was ready at any time to sacrifice anything for what he thought was right, and when later he took up his life work for his native country, he did it with a whole-heartedness that at once amazed even his closest friends.

Born in Havana in 1868, but a few months after the revolution of that year had broken forth, Quesada, with some justice, may be said to have been brought up in an atmosphere of revolution. His paternal grandfather was a wealthy Cuban landholder, who once refused from Spain the title of Marquis de Santa Cruz. This patent of nobility had been offered him in return for large sections of land donated by him to the City of Santa Cruz; but like his grandson, the elder man had little love for Spain, and he haughtily refused any honor at her hand.

On his mother's side, Quesada was the grandson of a former Captain Genoa of Puerto Rico. Quesada's father, a noted physician, brought him to this city at the age of eight; and here the boy grew into manhood—never quite an American—with his eyes always turned toward the island which was then "his country."

At college young Quesada took a very active interest in everything, study being last on the list, yet he never stood very far from the head of his class. He was a most enthusiastic chess player, and was president of the chess club for three years. Upon receiving his LL.B. he entered a law office on William Street, but the profession did not then appeal to him; and he suddenly entered the service of the Argentine Confederation, becoming one of that country's delegation to the Pan-American Congress at Washington. His uncle, Señor Saenz Pana, at that time the Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited this country, and Quesada served him as secretary. Upon the adjournment of the congress, he went with his uncle to England, France and Spain, sailing from the mother country for Argentina. Then Quesada returned with the official title of consul from Argentina to Philadelphia.

In the meantime, he had been in close communication with Jose Marti, the chief of the Cuban revolutionary government. To Quesada's romantic mind Marti was a leader worthy of any sacrifice, and acting upon his advice, he resigned his consulship to devote all his energy to the cause of Cuba. About this time Quesada was overwhelmed with a sudden love affair. Although the Cuban beauty, Miss Miranda, was carefully guarded in true



Spanish duenna style, her youthful suitor won out through a courtship that was necessarily a matter of shreds and patches.

Their wedding was an event of great social prominence in New York Cuban circles. A great fortune came to the Miranda family soon after this marriage, and large sums were devoted to the patriotic cause they both loved.

At college Quesada had been the editor of the *College Journal*. Soon after his association with Marti, they issued a paper called "Patria," devoted to the revolutionary cause.

When Marti left New York to find death at the front in Cuba, Quesada, by order of General Gomez, was placed in charge of the revolutionary movement in the United States. This post he held with great satisfaction to his people, until Estrada Palma was elected to that position. During this period Quesada found time to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish-American Literary Society, and of the Cuban Benevolent Association in this city. He also published three books, one a romance, *Mi Primera Ofrenda*. The other two, overflowing with patriotism, were *Patriotismo*, and *Ygnacio Mora*.

During the lifetime of President McKinley, Quesada enjoyed his friendship to a marked degree. There was something that appealed directly to the heart of the President in the romantic, patient, and patriotic young Cuban, who denied himself so much that he might aid the cause of the compatriots. For many months, President McKinley was compelled, of necessity, to deny any official recognition of the Cubans; but he frequently saw Quesada, and talked long and earnestly with him about the future of that island. One of President McKinley's last utterances on Cuba was delivered to Quesada in Canton, Ohio. It was: "Tell Cuba to trust the American people, who will see that no injustice shall ever be done to her."

In 1900 Señor Quesada was Special Commissioner for Cuba to the United States. In 1901 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor of France while he was Cuban Commissioner at the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the Cuban constitutional committee, a member of the Cuban Congress from Pinar del Rio in 1902, and later Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba at Washington, and on June 17th, that year, was presented to the President as Cuban Minister. The next month he was elected a member of the Met-



ropolitan Club of Washington. A son was born to him, June 19, 1903, and died the following October. In 1904 we find Quesada urging the United States to seek South American trade, and warning us that in that respect we were far behind Germany and Great Britain.

With the change in the Cuban administration in the fall of 1906, Don Gonzalo de Quesada, following the custom observed in the American republics, resigned as Cuban Minister to this country. Señor Deavo had become Secretary of State in Cuba. But Quesada was again appointed Minister at Washington, and held that post until February 27, 1909. Since 1910 he and his family have lived in Berlin. Recently he was decorated by the German Emperor, with the Order of the Prussian Crown.

The funeral services were held at St. Headwin's Catholic Church, and were attended by the representatives of the official and diplomatic worlds. The remains were sent to Cuba for burial. Señor Quesada was always loyal to all his affiliations with the College, which had educated one of Cuba's greatest patriots, and one of our country's most faithful friends.

Robert Morton Murray, '82, died February 10, 1915. He was born September 22, 1863. His parents were Alexander W. and Caroline Amelia Murray. Mr. Murray entered the College from the well-known Public School 16 in West Thirteenth Street, and was graduated from the Classical Course in 1882. He then entered the office of Henry T. Kneeland & Brother, grain merchants, with whom he remained several years, leaving them to enter the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers. With this house, he rose to a confidential position, holding the power of attorney of the firm.

He was a man of retiring disposition, who mingled little with society; his tastes led him chiefly to outdoor exercise, and to literature, and scholarly pursuits, in which his interest was appreciative, not productive. Possessing a retentive memory and sound taste, he had in mind, and, generally, was ready with apt quotations from the best in English literature. High-minded and uncompromising on matters that in his judgment involved questions of principle, he was charitable in his views and unusually loyal to his friends, whose loyalty he in turn enlisted in an unusual degree.

The last years of his life were passed in retirement, due to

lingering illness, the affliction of which he bore with rare fortitude and without complaint.

Irving Howard Tift, '77, died April 3, 1915, at his residence, 570 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1879 he was graduated from Columbia School of Law. At the City College he was president of the Phrenocosmian Literary Society in 1876. The same year he won the Poetry Declamation Prize. He was class historian, 1873-1877; and at graduation received the Fifth Commencement Honor. He traveled several times through Europe, Cuba and Mexico. He was a prominent member of the Dwight Alumni Association, a life member of the New York Athletic Club, and a member of the Nu Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Mr. Tift was unmarried.

William Sylvester Church, '73, was born at New Bridge, Long Island, February 3, 1854. His parents were English. He entered the College from Grammar School 3 at the age of fourteen. After graduation he entered business; and since 1895 he has been the director of the Singer Company at Hamburg, Germany. He married Miss Anna Cornelia Root in 1885. Mr. Church died in Berlin, May 7, 1915. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

'63. Mr. George B. Hickok died at his home in Roselle Park, N. J., on April the eighth. Mr. Hickok was a practising physician.

17

**The  
City College  
Quarterly**

**Vol. 11**

**No. 3**

**October, 1915**





# The City College Quarterly

Founded by

James M. Sheridan

---

## Board of Editors

LEWIS FREEMAN MOTT, Editor

---

## Associate Editors

ALLAN P. BALL  
ROBERT C. BIRKHAHN  
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD  
FRANCIS R. DIEVAIDE  
LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND

HOWARD C. GREEN  
JACOB W. HARTMANN  
GABRIEL R. MASON  
PAUL KLAPPER  
STEPHEN K. RAPP

Business Manager

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON

---

The subscription is One Dollar a year, payable in advance  
Single copies twenty-five cents

Contributors should address the Editor; subscribers and advertisers the City College Quarterly at the College. Checks and bills should be made out to the City College Quarterly Association.

---

Entered as second-class mail matter April 3, 1905.  
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE BERKELEY PRESS

*Publication Printers*

216-218-220 William St., N. Y. C.





*Courtesy of The American Architect.*

## STADIUM COLONADE



## DEDICATION OF THE STADIUM

PRESENTED BY ADOLPH LEWISOHN

May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and fifteen was a red-letter day in the history of the College, second only in importance to the occasion of the dedication of our new buildings, and in a large sense carrying on and completing the significance of that ceremony. Yet the far-reaching value of the Stadium, then so appropriately inaugurated, though it can be to a certain extent foreseen, can be completely demonstrated only by the process of time. For the success of the afternoon, congratulations are to be extended to the Committee on Arrangements, of which Mr. Lydecker was chairman, and especially to Professor Palmer and the Faculty Marshals, whose unremitting labors deserve the heartiest recognition. The afternoon passed without a hitch, and everything was on time.

In response to invitations sent to educational institutions and to public men, the following Academic Procession took part in the proceedings:—

Erastus Palmer, Chief Marshal,

Frederick G. Reynolds, Herbert R. Moody, Marshals,  
The President, Charles E. Lydecker, President  
John H. Finley, Judge Samuel Greenbaum, Dr. Henry  
M. Leipziger, Trustee Bellamy, Trustee Corbitt,  
Trustee Kohns, Trustee Tuttle, Adolph Lewisohn,  
Acting Mayor George McAneny, President Thomas  
W. Churchill, Joseph L. Bittenwieser, Dr. Thomas  
A. Storey, Trustee Baruch, Trustee Hyde, Trustee  
Stroock, Borough President Marks.

Col. S. E. Allen, U. S. A., Lt. Col. Bradley, U. S. A.,

Congressman Murray Hulbert, Commissioner Frederick C. Howe, Congressman Henry Bruckner, Congressman Daniel J. Griffin, Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rush.

Judge Willard Bartlett, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, Judge M. Warley Platzek, Judge Irving Lehman, Judge Otto Rosalsky, Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, Judge C. M. Hough, Judge Victor J. Dowling, Judge Charles L. Guy, Judge Eugene A. Philbin, Judge Martin J. Keogh, Judge William Wadhams, Judge William McAdoo, Judge Samuel D. Levy.

Ventura Fuentes, Marshal.

Senator George Simpson, Assemblyman M. M. Fertig, Hon. R. L. Batts, Martin Vogel (Asst. Sec'y of Treasury), Commissioner Robert Adamson, Commissioner Charles Strauss, Commissioner J. T. Fetherston, Commissioner Ardolph Klein, Commissioner Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner S. S. Goldwater, E. Stagg Whitin, Dr. John W. Brannan, Robert De Forest, Oscar Straus, Theodore N. Vail, Charles C. Burlingham, Everett P. Wheeler, Feliz Warburg, S. W. McCall, Herbert S. Carpenter, William M. K. Cohen, Louis Stern, J. Park Channing, Louis Wiley, Arnold Brunner, A. S. Rossin, Charles Putzel, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Thomas Mott Osborne, Henry J. Burkhardt (Mayor of Batavia, N. Y.), James Lennon (Mayor of Yonkers), Commissioner Arthur Woods, Commissioner John Galvin, Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, Commissioner Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner J. E. Weier, Theodore Rousseau (Sec'y to the Mayor), Albert C. Fach (District Atty., Richmond Co.), Charles A. Perkins, Paul D. Cravath, Samuel Lewisohn, Frank A. Vanderlip, Nelson S. Spencer, E. R. L. Gould, Stephen A. Wise,

Isaac Seligman, James Speyer, Edward Lauterbach, Lee K. Frankel, Andrew Carnegie, Arthur Lehman, Samuel J. Reckendorfer, S. S. Rosenstamm.

Thomas R. Moore, Marshal.

1740 Pennsylvania University: F. Schelling, W. W. Walker; 1746 Princeton University: Philip M. Brown; 1754 Columbia University: N. M. Butler, President, G. L. Meylan, T. D. Wood, C. Hamilton, Prof. Rübner, F. Goetze, Brander Matthews, J. Sachs, Prof. Perry, Prof. Young, Prof. McCrea, Provost W. H. Carpenter, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, J. C. Egbert, Arthur H. Blanchard, Prof. John Dewey; 1764 Brown University: W. B. Dorman (Board of Trustees); 1766 Rutgers College: W. Demarest (President); 1787 Pittsburgh University: B. Thaw (Trustee); 1815 Georgetown University: Rev. Francis A. McQuade, S. J. (President); 1817 General Theological Seminary: The Dean; 1821 Amherst College: A. Meiklejohn (President); 1823 Trinity College: F. C. Babbitt (Sec. of Faculty); 1831 New York University: Chancellor Brown, F. H. Stoddard (Dean Emeritus), J. F. Johnson (Dean), J. J. Jenks, Dr. A. Meyer, A. Haring, C. A. Snow (Dean), J. E. Woodman, C. L. Bristol, A. H. Nason, Thos. W. Edmondson, Douglas S. Trowbridge, Guy Snively; 1832 Lafayette College: J. H. MacCracken (President), E. Rankin; 1836 Union Theological Seminary: F. Brown (President), Rev. C. Fagnani; 1841 Fordham University: Henry Roth; 1861 Vassar College: A. Leach, S. Elkus, C. Furness; 1863 Bates College: A. F. Gilmore (Board of Trustees); 1863 Manhattan College: Brother Potamian; 1867 Muhlenberg College: R. Horn; 1870 Hunter College: George S. Davis (President), C. F. Keyser, Geo. M. Wicher; 1870 St. Johns College: Brooklyn, Rev. J. W. Moore (President); 1875 Wellesley College: Miss

Angel C. Chafim; 1883 Texas University: J. Keen (Prof. of Philosophy); 1884 Temple University: Miss Laura H. Cornell (Dean); 1885 Arizona University: H. A. E. Chandler (Prof. of Economics); 1887 Pratt Institute: G. Hitchcock and others of the Faculty; 1889 Barnard College: S. B. Brownell (Ch. Board of Trustees); 1889 Polytechnic Institute: Brooklyn, Fred'k W. Atkinson (President); 1892 University of New Mexico: Prof. D. Johnson (of Columbia); 1905 Carnegie Institute: William P. Field; U. S. Department of Education: Hon. P. P. Claxton; Regents: C. Alexander, A. Shipman, A. Elkus; Rockefeller Institute: Simon Flexner (Director); Russell Sage Foundation: J. Gleen (General Director); N. Y. Academy of Medicine: J. Huddleston (Trustee); Packer Collegiate Institute: E. Godwin; Department of Education, New York State: Prof. Thos. J. Preston; New York State Department of Health: C. E. A. Winslow.

The Faculty of the College, Alumni and other guests.

There were few vacant seats in the Great Hall, either upon the stage, which had been greatly enlarged to accommodate the numerous visitors, or in the auditorium itself. We reprint the program of the afternoon, together with those speeches of which copies have been sent to the editor.



# PROGRAM

## OF THE

# DEDICATION EXERCISES IN THE GREAT HALL

## OF THE

## COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

### PROCESSION OF CITY OFFICIALS, GUESTS, TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

MARCH FROM ATHALIA.....FELIX MENDELSSOHN

Introductory Remarks by the Presiding Officer, Sidney E. Mezes, LL.D.,  
President of the College of the City of New York.

### PRESENTATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE STADIUM

PRESENTATION TO THE CITY BY ADOLPH LEWISOHN, ESQ.

Acceptance on Behalf of the City and Transfer to the College of the City of New York by Hon. George McAneny, President of The Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor.

Acceptance on Behalf of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York by Charles E. Lydecker, Chairman of the Board.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE, DEDICATION ODE...SAMUEL A. BALDWIN

### ADDRESSES

John H. Finley, LL.D., President of the University of the State of New York.

Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE, PRELUDE FROM LOHENGRIN..RICHARD WAGNER

Joseph R. Bittenwieser, Esq., of the Class of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Three.

Henry M. Leipziger, LL.D., Supervisor of Public Lectures of the Board of Education.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE, BENEDICTUS.....MAX REGER

Thomas A. Storey, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Gymnasium of the College of the City of New York.

### MARCH OF CITY OFFICIALS, GUESTS, TRUSTEES AND FACULTY FROM THE GREAT HALL TO THE STADIUM

CORONATION MARCH.....EDMUND KRETSCHMER

The Musical Numbers will be rendered on Organ and Brasses under the direction of Professor Samuel A. Baldwin.

## MR. LEWISOHN

"It affords me much pleasure and genuine happiness to have the opportunity of presenting to the City of New York this beautiful Stadium, which has just been completed. It is, indeed, a proud privilege, and I shall feel highly honored by the city's acceptance of this gift from me, with my best wishes for the future welfare of the city and the continued happiness and prosperity of all its citizens.

"I gratefully appreciate the city's generosity in having provided for the Stadium the prominent and magnificent site adjoining this great college. I give the Stadium as a token of the love and pride which all patriotic citizens feel in their city, and I trust it will realize our hopes and become a helpful agency in the physical and moral development of the youth of our city.

"May they come and enjoy the athletic exercise and outdoor recreation which it affords, and may its artistic beauty prove of educational value to the students of the college and to the entire community.

"May it endure for countless years to come and may the College of the City of New York, to whose magnificent group of buildings I hope the Stadium will prove a valuable addition, continue to contribute in ever larger measure to the development of our citizens and to the betterment of our city."

## PRESIDENT FINLEY

It is a great gratification to me that this hill is within the State; for while, like St. Paul, I have learned in whatever State I am therewith to be content, I am doubting if ever I could be quite content after my experience here in a geographical State which did not include within its boundaries this City, or an official State which did not include in its concern this Col-

lege. The tribute to Rome of that rustic Tityrus, in Virgil's first Eclogue, is mine to this City and this College:

"Sooner shall the stags become buoyant and pasture in the skies and the seas leave their fish bare upon the shore, sooner shall the Parthian and the German cross each other's borders, the one to drink of the Arar and the other of the Tigris, than their looks shall fade from my mind."

I am happy to be permitted to bring to this hill, as it adds a new precious stone (though it be of concrete) to its crown, the greetings of that University which like an interested and beneficent Providence watches over all the schools of the State.

It may not be remembered by you that the first seal of the State bore upon its reverse a cliff rising from the waves which beat incessantly, but, as the motto "frustra" intimated, vainly, upon it. So this hill once stood. This symbolism was, however, abandoned because it was not geologically true—the waves would some day have lowered the cliff to their own restless level. So another symbol was chosen, with a new motto: a sun rises resplendent in azure over elevations pictured as mountains that look upon a quiet river where ship and sloop are under sail; and the motto intimates not inanimate endurance and geologically hopeless resistance, but human ascension—in the word "Excelsior"—a word which will rise even above its commercial use and the Longfellowian fate of the Alpine mountain climber.

Under these two seals, the one which remembers this hill when it was surrounded by the sea, and the other which symbolizes the triumphant ascent of man upon these heights (whose patron saint, St. Nicholas, is thought to have special care of seafaring men and children), under these two seals, to which I add a third

revealing skyscrapers competing with the mountains, surmounted by aeroplanes in the azure, I bring you such title as the impartial yet cordial wishes of the all-embracing university can give.

You already have title of the city's beneficence and President McAneny's prevision (of which I am aware from its inception) to the use of the land. You have title of Mr. Lewisohn's generosity (which I have seen grow from \$10,000 to \$200,000) to the use of this spacious structure. You have title of Arnold Brunner's art to the enjoyment of its beauty of sweeping line and color against the sky. There is nothing left for our wishing beyond, of course, what you are to have without that wishing: the Library at the other side of the Gothic group; the park in front, for which provision has already been made; possibly an Observatory if you wish it; and lastly the beautiful marble screen which Mr. Brunner has designed to stand between the Stadium and the horizon—nothing except the wholesome uses of this great gift and the sweet uses of the skies which brood over the Hill and which lie within range of its half-circling ellipse.

So my wishes would give you title to a deeper love for this great City which lies below and to the music of the daily symphony that rises from its labors and cares; title on clear days to the repose of the gardens of the Bronx and the shores of the Sound, and, on rare days, to the strength of the hills that lie beyond; title to what each dawn may bring anew to these Doric columns and Gothic towers of the "glory that was Greece" and the learning that was Europe; title to stir the blood and spirit of the youth of this City and to give shadow and rest in the late afternoon to those who are tired with age or labor, or disappointment; title to remoter skies which hold the stars on calm clear nights; title to the serene universe which is ever



within reach of the souls of men in this never-quiet city; title to all that I coveted for this College as its President, and now still desiring as the President of the University, hope to see realized in the administration of your new President, Dr. Mezes.

There will be days of cloud, of rain and of snow, days of unendurable cold and of excessive heat, but may the clear days, the days of the open sky and of the far vision, justify to you and to the City, through years that will run into another century, this great gift of a private citizen.

#### PRESIDENT CHURCHILL

The interest in this event prompted me to read about Stadia in the Hellenic days, the days of their glory. In Grote's History of Greece occurs this significant passage: "The ground on which the sacred ceremony of the games took place, even the whole territory of the administering state, was protected by 'A Truce of God' during the month of the festival. The beginning of this peace was announced by heralds sent to the neighboring nations."

The thought that comes to our minds by the relation of this ancient custom, the wish that springs in our hearts as we compare the festive dedication of this day with Europe's grief, are concordant with American aspirations everywhere.

Why has war so strong a lure after centuries of exposure of its hollowness, mockery and waste? Have we made peace too dull and tedious? This college and all colleges, schools and universities cherish a vision other than the vision of war. By such an edifice as we are dedicating, by such attractions of pageantry, music and manly sports as it will furnish, peace may claim more of pomp and circumstance, more of joyous color, music, comradeship and glory. As our master-

mind at Washington has said, "We must make peace more handsome." Too long the barbarism of conflict has allied itself with the ideal of love of country. A new and saner patriotism is due. On tomorrow's morrow, when we bow in reverence of our soldier dead, when we offer all homage to the old patriotism of Gettysburg, whenever we recall the heroism of Lexington, of New Orleans, of Buena Vista, of Santiago, there will arise also the confident hope that for this nation such scenes of glory need not come again. Over the crumbled earthworks of the mighty wars upon our soil, loving Mother Nature has hung her green banners of peace. The shout of those who heard the first call to arms, the cheer of victors as they saw the spires of Richmond etched against the Southern sky, come to us out of the distant past. A nobler vision is the sight of the little line of the boys in blue with the ranks of hoary lads in gray, old differences forgotten, marching in amity together toward the quiet sunset.

From all the treasured reverence for the past, a new patriotism evolves, a patriotism, not of death, but of life, the patriotism of humanity.

This patriotism demands a domain without frontiers. The commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," becomes a mandate to nations even as to men. Black men and yellow men as well as white, it regards as of one great family, all the children of a living God. The progress of the race even now demands a patriotism not stirred by the roll of the drum, or thrilled by the sight of the mounted man. Its vision is of the playground, the park and the school, clean streets, beautiful cities, honest trade, wholesome living. It looks with disquietude upon social unrest, and enlists with fervor in the task of solution. It seeks to ease the yoke upon the shoulders of toil, and to lighten the burden on the backs of the God-fearing poor.

You, who gather in halls like this, who dedicate noble structures to the arts of civilization, dare to nurture the winged hope that the day approaches when there will be no more war, when the only battlefield will be the arena of debate, the forum of the mind, the stadium whose field will be crossed by no martial tread, when all the equipment of human carnage, the cannon, the bayonet, the trappings and epaulettes of the soldier, will be placed in some museum as the last relic of barbaric traits, when the huge leviathans of death which now convulse the deep will be turned into the freighted argosies of commerce, bearing from man to his brother man the bounty of the nations.

The beautiful Stadium which rests upon the City Hill like a chaplet on its head symbolizes this ideal. When those to whom this structure is entrusted use it to make "peace more handsome," it will be as if Adolph Lewisohn had placed upon this College of the City a crown of glory.

DR. LEIPZIGER

First I congratulate the generous donor of the noble gift of this Stadium, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, on the realization of his vision. It is not given to every man to enter the Promised Land. Surely he illustrates the trusteeship of wealth and can well be written down with Abou Ben Adhem as one who loves his fellow-men. Such men as he form the real assets of a great city. Second, I congratulate our beloved Alma Mater, the real college of the people, on being the custodian of this worthy trust. It will guard it and see to it that the body as well as the mind is nourished in its broad interpretation of educational opportunity. In this noble hall music and oratory emphasize their charms. In the halls of study and the laboratories the intellect is trained, and on the athletic field and in

the Stadium the supple body shall be taught to respond to the alert mind. The drama and the arts and the sciences, hand in hand, shall develop the whole of the human being. I congratulate the citizens of the city of New York that this Stadium is to be the peoples' gathering place where the thousands shall witness some heroic tale from far off Hellas; some representation of the great master-pieces of the bard who wrote not for an age but for all time; perhaps some great drama written by one of our own sons. Here, shall be carried on some peaceful contest to illustrate bodily skill and bodily development. No cruelty such as marked the Coliseum or the bull-ring shall be witnessed, but the contests shall illustrate that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war. And here, perhaps, shall be awarded the laurel wreath, the most precious of all tributes to high endeavor. Here in this Stadium righteousness and beauty shall intertwine to illustrate the great fact that there are eternal verities which endure despite the temporary currents of hate and materialism which seem at times to swamp our noblest impulses. And lastly, I congratulate us all that this great Stadium and this noble pile of buildings, the city's tribute to higher education, is situated on the height that shall come to be the heart of this great city of ours, and in response to its noble beat of idealism, all the dwellers in the city shall cooperate to make what our city should become, the noblest human adventure that man has yet attained. For, Mr. Chairman, while our kin beyond the sea are suffering from all the mad ravages of hated war, let us, on this eve of Memorial Day, determine for ourselves that only through peace can man progress and that the best and surest means of bringing about peace and good-will among men is through the slow, the silent and the constant force of genuine education, education



of the mind, education of the body, education of the heart, education of the will. How fitting the selection of the play, "The Trojan Women," for the inauguration of the Stadium. More than twenty centuries ago the great Greek poet said of war what we have learned today is the truth. As Mr. Stoddard said, "It brings as much wretchedness to the victor as to the vanquished, and if wars are to end, it will be by the firing of the people's imagination by the poet that the glories of war are an empty delusion. Let us hope that on this eventful day, in this eventful year, the words of our beloved American poet, who with the vision of the prophet told this eternal and undying truth, shall become the common belief of all men:

"Were half the power that fills the earth with terror;  
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and  
courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need of arsenals or forts."

More education, larger education, nobler education, that is the meaning of the Stadium; that we must prepare man not alone to earn a worthy livelihood but to lead a noble life.

DR. STOREY

As I have looked over the plans for this afternoon, and as I have listened to the speakers who have preceded me today, I have become more and more firmly convinced that this, the seventh number of the program, is neither indispensable, necessary nor important. The words of appreciation that have come from these previous speakers have been better stated than I could state them. The praises that have been sung were more effective than any I could render, and the prophecies for the future have been quite as daring as any I could make.

And yet it is fitting and proper that a member of the Faculty of the College of the City of New York should participate in these exercises. Therefore, in the name of that Faculty, which I believe I represent in spirit though perhaps not through any official act of authorization, I beg leave to express here and publicly the sincere appreciation of that Faculty for the generosity of the State and the City and of this public-spirited citizen as shown by the gifts which we have received from their hands; and to express the hope that the development of the future will justify in every degree these present and all future considerations that are and may be bestowed upon us.

In the several years that have passed since the City gave us this field, and ever since we learned that some day it would be turned over to us for active use, I have spent much time trying to think out its future development, and I have been seriously impressed on the one hand with the powerful influence which it may have on the social education, the character formation and the health resource of our future citizens. On the other hand I have recognized some at least of the various and important difficulties that must inevitably interfere with the rapid and full realization of these possibilities.

Most of these difficulties will arise from the fact that our previous experience with recreational facilities here has been confined largely to the use of indoor equipment. The City College student has been forced to get his out-of-door recreation on the sidewalk. He has had to play on the street or go indoors. His track team has trained on Convent Avenue. His inter-class out-door meets have been held on St. Nicholas Terrace. His baseball team has taken what little it could get on Jasper Field while a dozen other groups from all parts of the city were competing for the same prac-

tice space. There has been no large general student recreational sport, play or athletics here. No such compelling influence has ever had an opportunity to draw these students together. It will therefore be difficult to secure a rapid and large growth of interest in such activities. We shall have to begin somewhere near the bottom. We shall have to develop and use a genuine interest in these things for which fortunately all human beings have a natural interest. But the organization, the unrestricting and unirritating systematization of these important activities will be slow.

The other source of difficulty that I foresee is a financial one. The City, which is spending and has spent so much for the establishment and development of this and other divisions of our College, must spend more. This field must be equipped. We must have resource with which to maintain the field, the Stadium and their equipments, and we must have resource with which to provide a wise and expert administration of all the various activities therein contained. The investments that have already been made can not cover these future needs. More must be laid out before the enterprise is adequately funded for productive operation. When this "plant" is completed, when it is built, equipped and manned, profits will come slowly. The men in control, the experts employed, will meet serious and complex problems, whose happy solution will depend on sober judgment, continuous service, high ideals and hard work. Your sympathy, your good will and your co-operation will be needed throughout all this period of slow, formative growth. The success of our administration of this enterprise will depend very much upon such sympathy, co-operation and good will from you, our fellow citizens. Under favorable circumstances in five years or ten, the income from this investment may amply justify the cost.

When I contemplate the possibilities offered through this field and this Stadium, and when I realize the logical bearing of those possibilities on the quality and durability of the yearly output of this great College, I am filled with the hope that we may be permitted to work out our future here under the most favorable conditions reasonably possible for our City to establish. If the thousands of young men who pass under our influence are taught successfully wise habits of recreation, sport and play, and if these young men carry those habits with them into their daily lives, the city will receive dividends of the very highest value.

The young man who has undergone the socializing experiences of general college recreational and athletic activities is likely to take on a social mindedness that may go far toward being one of his most precious collegiate acquisitions. In such a relationship he makes his best friends—the friends that last. Fine genial social deportment and the possession of good friends are assets which taken alone make a college education worth while.

The student body that gets together in play, in recreation, in athletics, is a student body that learns to take care of itself. From this source come powerful factors that give cohesion to the group. These forces produce solidarity. They bring common ideals, common purposes, and common practices. Under such influences a scattered, ununited mass of individuals may easily become an organized effective democratic student body. This experience is a real training for community life—for citizenship.

The young man who has been taught the right sort of athletics, and who has made of himself the right sort of an athlete, has learned lessons of self-sacrifice, self-reliance, self-control, initiative, resourcefulness, co-operation, persistence of purpose and loyalty that



go to make the highest type of desirable citizenship. These are the qualities that come to those competitors and those contestants who learn to bend every honest energy for the successful accomplishment of a single honorable purpose. These are the lessons that make good athletes, and the lessons that make good citizens. They are the lessons that make productive citizens. They are the lessons that may be well taught in our new field and Stadium.

If the College administration succeeds in this new enterprise, it will develop an instruction of student business officials in clean, accurate, effective business methods which must be of practical value to the young men concerned and to the community of which they are a part. This is a sort of vocational education that ought to find favor in these days of vocational emphasis.

If the great mass of young men in this institution are attracted through this new division of the College into the better formation of wise health habits of recreation and play, they will carry into the city a greater personal health resource which will bring to the city a happier citizenship, a more durable citizenship, and a more productive citizenship. Active, aggressive, resistant health is the most important thing in this world. If you want to know what health is worth, go ask the man who has lost it. If you would know what men would pay for health, go ask the man who is trying to regain his health. The importance of good health is not due to the fact that it feels good to be well. It is not due to the comfort or to the exhilaration that comes from a sense of well being. Good health is the most important thing in this world because it is essential to the highest degree of success in every human enterprise. Whatever men try to do, mentally, morally or physically, the success of their

efforts is in direct proportion to the quality of health with which those efforts are supported. And the excellence of good health depends very largely upon wise habits of recreation, exercise and play.

If this investment of the city and of one of our fellow citizens will help the City College in its efforts to increase the health resources of your sons, it will give to you and your city, sons who will live longer and live better, and every year of those prolonged and bettered lives will be an asset added to the total resource of our city.

Here in this institution we have come into contact this last year with over four thousand young men who have an average legitimate life expectancy of about thirty-six years. The influence of all these college departments then, has been brought to bear for the improvement of the quality, the value and the productivity of over 144,000 years of future citizenship. If, through our health instruction, we can influence one hundred of these young men each year to adopt such wise and permanent health habits as will increase their duration of life—ten years would not be a hard addition—we can add each year a thousand years of higher class human resource to the future of our community. But we want to influence all these lives through all these years; not a hundred of them, but the whole four thousand. We hope to make all those lives more durable. We expect them all to be of finer quality because of this College.

This is our service to the city. This is the service which your investments here have made possible, and it is the service which this new investment may improve, perfect and perpetuate.

#### THE GREEK PLAY.

When the Academic Procession and the audience





*Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.*

## DEDICATION OF THE STADIUM

"The Trojan Women"



passed from the Great Hall to the Stadium, they found many people already in their places. The vast structure was soon completely filled, excepting those side seats from which one could neither hear nor see. The special guests were seated on the field around the "orchestra," a cloth covered, circular space upon which the chorus performed its evolutions, and without delay the performance began. We reprint the program:

## THE TROJAN WOMEN

OF EURIPIDES

PRESENTED BY LILLAH McCARTHY AND GRANVILLE BARKER

ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY

THIS TRAGEDY WAS FIRST PERFORMED AT ATHENS IN THE YEAR 415 B. C.

### CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY

HECUBA, Queen of Troy, Wife of Priam, Mother of Hector and Paris,	Lillah McCarthy
CASSANDRA, Daughter of Hecuba, a Prophetess.....	Chrystal Herne
ANDROMACHE, Wife of Hector, Prince of Troy..	Edith Wynne Matthison
HELEN, Wife of Menelaüs, King of Sparta; carried off by Paris, Prince of Troy.....	Gladys Hanson
TALTHYBIUS, Herald of the Greeks.....	Jan Maclaren
MENELAÜS, King of Sparta, and, together with his Brother Agamemnon, General of the Greeks.....	Philip Merivale
THE GOD POSEIDON.....	Lionel Braham
THE GODDESS PALLAS ATHENA.....	Mary Forbes
THE LEADER OF THE CHORUS.....	Alma Kruger
WOMEN OF THE CHORUS—Misses Elliott, Phillips, I. Merson, Mower, Howard, Brown, Steel, Cranmer, Boos, Forbes, Wilson, Burtch, E. Merson, White, Cushman, Merriam, Escalanta, Vliet, Jeans, Pattison.	
THE SCENE IS OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF TROY.	

The Play is produced by Granville Barker.

The Stage and Costumes were designed by Norman Wilkinson.

The Music for the Chorus was composed by Professor David Stanley Smith of Yale University.

The rendering of this Greek tragedy was deeply impressive, Miss Matthison especially being both in voice and action a most dignified and touching figure. The whole audience was profoundly stirred by the scene in which the child is torn from its mother's arms to be brutally murdered. But the entire play moved on a lofty plane and went directly to the heart.

During the ensuing week *The Trojan Women* was repeated on Wednesday and Friday, June 2 and June 4, and *Iphigenia in Tauris* was given on Monday and Saturday, May 31 and June 5. There was favorable weather for all these representations, and the audiences filled the Stadium. While the *Iphigenia* was not so effective as *The Trojan Women*, it was decidedly interesting, and the scene of the recognition was thrilling. These additional performances were under the auspices of the College of the City of New York, Columbia University and New York University, assisted by a committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor. The Stadium thus became at the very beginning a public institution.

## THE ARCHITECTURE OF OUR STADIUM

---

The dream of years, an athletic field and Stadium, has at last become a reality. Now that we have the realization, it is but natural for us to add to our expression of gratitude to Mr. Adolph Lewisohn for his generosity, an appreciation of the art of Mr. Arnold W. Brunner.

In passing judgment on a work of architecture, it is necessary to keep constantly in mind the limitations of the problem as given to the designer—locality, topography and boundaries of the plot, utilitarian demands, architectural style adopted and its treatment.

Mr. Brunner's problem was difficult because the plot was of limited extent, with the streets and avenues at right angles to each other. The rise from Convent to Amsterdam Avenue lent itself, however, to the adoption of a type of design handed down to us by the Greeks in their stadia and theatres. In each of these types the Greeks sought natural inclines on which to arrange for the seating of the spectators. The practical ends of such selection lay in reducing the construction required for the support of the seats and, in the case of the theatre, in the acoustic advantages resulting from the enclosing effect of the sloping hill-sides.

The natural slope from Convent Avenue with the embanking effect of 136th and 138th Streets, seemed to Dr. Finley, in whose fertile and poetic mind our Stadium idea had its inception, an opportunity to place on our acropolis a monument at once useful and beautiful, a monument from the seats of which the spectator could look down upon scenes and actions of past ages, where he could revel in the enjoyment of

modern athletic contests, and where, in intervals of rest, he could sit in contemplation of a view to the east, varied and majestic. The ground then, though not quite as favorable, afforded to some extent the conditions sought by the Greeks for structures of this type. But the surroundings were not such that acoustic qualities of much promise were assured. The clang and rattle of traffic on Amsterdam Avenue seemed, even to the most optimistic, to doom the use of our Stadium as an open air theatre. Here then was a problem with one condition that lent itself to the adoption of part of the Greek theatre plan, and with another that called imperatively for a solution and treatment not found in the Greek monuments. How well Mr. Brunner has succeeded in screening off the noises of the busy avenue to the west, was amply demonstrated last June. It is in this screen that he has shown that combination of artistic and scientific skill which places architecture in so commanding a position among the arts. The inspiration for the solving of this more modern phase of the problem, was found in other classic lands. The Flavian Amphitheatre or Colosseum at Rome, set in the heart of the ancient city, with its series of tiers of seats, crowned finally by a magnificent colonnade, contained the motif for the screen that excludes the noise of the city's daily toil and makes the Stadium from our side a thing apart from the workaday world.

The plan of the Stadium is an acceptance of the conditions imposed by the rectangular street lines, the north and south direction of the greater dimension of the plot, the insistence on a stadium rather than an athletic field with stands, and lastly an athletic field and track with dimensions as great as the Stadium would permit. The athletic field



therefore was placed in a secondary position in the demands of the problem. With the greater dimension running north and south and with the athletic demands constantly in mind, viz., to furnish the greatest possible playing space, the form of the plan had to take on a flat curve. The architect accepted this condition by making the plan a semi-ellipse whose greater axis parallels Amsterdam avenue.

The choice of curve is most fortunate, as one of the distinctive beauties of the Stadium is the stately sweep of the colonnade and its entablature. This colonnade is backed by walls on the north, west, and south. They follow the lines of the streets and therefore afford spaces between them and the colonnade, which are utilized for a promenade, entrance pavilions, and their accessories. These pavilions and the promenade afford ample circulation and means of entrance and exit.

The style adopted is a simplified Roman Doric. Its sturdy qualities are singularly appropriate for the type of structure, notwithstanding the recurrent criticism that classical treatment of the Stadium is out of harmony with the College buildings. This criticism is effectively met by an appeal to a well reasoned tradition. Examples are not far to seek of the unfortunate results of departure from well established architectural precedent. It is indeed worthy of note that some studies of the Stadium were made in Gothic by Mr. Brunner and were emphatically rejected. If the Gothic had proved appropriate, it would of course have had the advantage of attaching itself more readily to our group of buildings. Oxford has a variety of styles represented in its many buildings and in this reposes some of its charm. Our Stadium indeed does not form part of our group.

While it is adjacent, it is sufficiently extramural and separate from the general plan to make it a unit sufficient unto itself and capable of standing on its separate and individual merits.

The treatment is simple and dignified, the effect, serene and imposing. To gain such effects by such simple means speaks volumes for the art that created them. The unskilful architect often resorts to overabundance of decorative detail to hide fundamentally weak design.

The dominating feature of the Stadium is the colonnade, semi-elliptic in plan, sweeping from 136th to 138th Streets. The proportions, the intercolumniation, and the curvature of plan form a singularly happy combination. The colonnade is terminated by pavilions which embody the characteristics evident throughout the design, viz., simplicity, reserve, and excellence of proportion.

The exterior wall, in its extreme simplicity, is in complete harmony with the entire conception. It is a frank architectural expression of its purpose, a noise screen, an architectural fence as it were. The expanse of unbroken wall to which many have objected is amply justified. A blank wall has its place in architectural design and this surely is an instance in which the conditions of the problem require it. To have broken this wall at the middle for another entrance would have upset other vital needs, as such a change would have necessitated the advancing of the entire Stadium in an easterly direction with the consequent loss of playing space, a space, which, limited as it is, could ill afford to relinquish any more of its precious surface. A glance at the plan will make this evident.

The entrance pavilions furnish sufficient emphasis and dignity to the several facades. The large en-

trance ways, with their columns greater than those of the colonnade, furnish not only sufficient entrance and exit facilities, but also, because of the spaciousness of these openings, add an atmosphere of welcome, of invitation. They say "Come in."

The color is a pleasing, warm gray. Its quiet tone is in complete harmony with the dignity of the design. The texture of the surface is agreeable, and it is to be hoped that the engineering problem, which involved the combination of concrete and structural steel with their unequal coefficients of expansion, has been solved to insure permanence to this texture in such extensive surfaces. Cement, when used in combination with structural steel, has shown tendencies not only to large cracks but also to myriads of smaller ones. This has evidenced itself in other stadia, which were constructed as one large monolith. Our Stadium is not a monolith, but is blocked off in many sections. Each section of seats carried through to the outer walls is a unit. The joints in the outer wall, which were placed there to allow for the unequal expansion and contraction of the materials, and which we feared would mar the appearance of the surface, have been cunningly hidden.

Mr. Brunner's solution of the problem is, in a word, a frank architectural expression of its requirements and in such terms that the City has come into possession of a monument of great beauty in which a master hand has combined simplicity, proportion, emphasis, subordination, scale, and dignity. That a large playing field has not resulted detracts in no way from the art of Mr. Brunner, but is due entirely to the limitations of the plot, and to other demands of the problem. It is sincerely to be hoped that means will be found so to extend the field that the needs of all College teams can be fully met.

ENGELBERT NEUS.

# NINETEEN FIFTEEN—FALL TERM

## REGISTRATION BY CLASSES

	September, 1914	October 14, 1915
Upper Seniors .....	77	79
Lower Seniors .....	87	97
Upper Juniors .....	87	135
Lower Juniors .....	106	158
Upper Sophomores .....	144	207
Lower Sophomores .....	210	274
Upper Freshmen .....	280	415
Lower Freshmen .....	467	480
Special Students .....	57	69
Total .....	1515	1914

## PROVENIENCE OF NEW STUDENTS

From Townsend Harris Hall.....	128
City High Schools:	
Manhattan .....	148
Brooklyn .....	129
Other Boroughs .....	45
Colleges and private schools in New York	
City .....	19
New York State, exclusive of city.....	24
New England .....	13
New Jersey .....	23
Maryland .....	1
Pennsylvania .....	3
District of Columbia .....	1
Ohio .....	2
Wisconsin .....	1
Porto Rico .....	1
Russia .....	3
Austria .....	1
China .....	2
Entered by examination.....	10
Total .....	554



For the first time the new College buildings are entirely occupied by College students and College students only. The preparatory classes have been withdrawn to Townsend Harris Hall, where they have, as a department of the College, their own organization and separate life. To the extent that the College has grown, the Preparatory Department has diminished. This fall, even before the reduction was effected, the number of students coming from other institutions, it will be observed, outnumbered those from our own Academic Department by more than three to one. The "provenience" of these new students, it may be noted, does not indicate the ultimate source, but only the immediate school from which each transferred to the College. In interpreting these figures, moreover, we must avoid the error of supposing that 469 Freshmen get reduced to 78 Seniors. The large numbers in the lower classes indicate the growth of the College.

#### FACULTY PROMOTIONS

September found the Faculty considerably enlarged and appreciably transformed, through a number of promotions made by the Board of Trustees on June 28,\* when fifteen changes of title within the Faculty were made and fourteen additions to its membership by the promotion of instructors to be assistant professors. A well-defined change of policy seems to be confirmed by the giving of the full professorial title to six more members of the Faculty who are not heads of departments. At the same time Professor Erastus Palmer and Professor Baldwin, who as associate professors have for several years been heads of the departments of Public Speaking and Music, were raised to the full professorial grade. In all, seven associate professors and one assistant professor were made professors *unqualified*, or, to quote the intimacies of the Faculty lunch room, lost their hyphens.

Professor Palmer, who is a graduate of Hamilton, came to the College from the Boys' High School in Brooklyn in 1903. Under his direction the Department of Public Speaking has notably developed the work in oral English at the College. He has been prominent in the Conference of College Teachers of Public Speaking in the Eastern States, of which he was for some time the president, and has also been active in the work of the Intercollegiate Peace

---

\* Other promotions and appointments will be found under TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

Association. He is one of the authors of Palmer and Sammis's *Principles of Oral English*.

Professor Baldwin's organ recitals in the Great Hall are to the general public certainly one of the best known phases of the service of the College to the community. There have been over four hundred and forty of these recitals since he came to the College in 1907. Previously he had had a wide experience as an organist in churches. He has done much to further the study of music for the purposes of general culture in the College curriculum, giving elective courses in the history and appreciation of music, besides directing the activities of the Glee Club and the College Orchestra. Professor Baldwin is also a composer. He is a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music at Dresden, and is a Fellow of the American Guild of Organists.

Five other associate professors were made full professors: Professor William G. McGuckin, in the Department of History, of which for many years he has been a prominent member. He is the author of "The Government of Germany Since 1870," and is well known as a student of conditions in Europe and as a lecturer. He has been a vice-president of the Associate Alumni of the College.

Professor Leigh Harrison Hunt, in the Department of Art. Professor Hunt has attained distinction both in the graphic arts and on the lecture platform. As an artist he is known both as a painter and as an etcher, and he is also prominent in artists' organizations.

Prof. Charles Howard Parmly, in the Department of Physics, in which he has for some time been director of the Mechanic Arts work in Compton Hall. Professor Parmly has been a teacher at the College since 1889, one year after he was graduated, and was for a time also a lecturer at Pratt Institute. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Professor Carleton L. Brownson, in the Department of Greek. Dean Brownson is a graduate of Yale ('87), where for several years he was an instructor. In 1890-92, as a fellow of his university he traveled and studied in Germany and Greece. He came to the City College in 1897, after taking the doctorate at Yale. Since 1909 he has been Dean of the Faculty, with a constantly increasing influence in the conduct of college affairs. He is the

editor of an edition of Xenophon's *Hellenica* which was published in 1908.

Professor Herbert R. Moody, in the Department of Chemistry, of which he has been a member since 1905. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was for a time an instructor, and of Columbia University (Ph.D., 1901). For several years he was Professor of Chemistry at Hobart College. He is the author of *The Chemistry of the Metals, Qualitative Analysis*, and of numerous articles in technical periodicals, especially in the field of industrial chemistry.

A promotion of two grades was made in the case of Assistant Professor Howard B. Woolston, who was appointed Professor in the Department of Political Science. Dr. Woolston has had a wide experience, both in the academic and the practical phases of the study of sociology. He has his bachelor's degree from Yale, a theological degree from Chicago, an A.M. from Harvard, and his doctorate from Columbia, where his dissertation was *A Study of the Population of Manhattanville*, based upon observations made while he was head of the Speyer School Settlement. He had also studied in Paris and Berlin for about a year, and been for a time a resident of Toynbee Hall, in London. For two years he was head of Goodrich House in Cleveland, where also he lectured at Western Reserve University. He came to the College in 1909, after completing his work at Columbia. In 1913-14 he was granted leave of absence and was Director of Wage Investigation for the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, whose voluminous report appeared early in the present year. Last December he presented a paper on the Minimum Wage before the American Sociological Association and in March spoke on the same subject before the National Consumers' League, in Washington. He has been an occasional contributor to *The Survey* and other periodicals in the sociological field.

Seven assistant professors were made associate professors:

Professor Joseph Allen (A.B. and A.M., Harvard, 1892), in the Department of Mathematics. Professor Allen was for three years an instructor in Cornell University, before he came to the College. He is joint author of Tanner and Allen's *Elements of Analytic Geometry* and *A Brief Course in Analytic Geometry*.

Professor Charles F. Horne (B.S., C. C. N. Y., '89; Ph.D.,

N. Y. U., '05) in the Department of English. Professor Horne is the author of *The Technique of the Novel* and of various periodical articles, and editor of several successful subscription books, *The Bible and Its Story*, *Great Men and Famous Women*, etc., and is well known on the public evening lecture platform and as an extension lecturer.

Professor Nelson P. Mead (B.S., C. C. N. Y., '99; Ph.D., Columbia, '06), in the Department of History. Professor Mead is the author of a dissertation upon *Connecticut During the Colonial Period*, and a Report on the Archives of Connecticut, published by the American Historical Association, and of several articles on American and European history.

Professor Holland Thompson (Ph.B., North Carolina, '95; Ph.D., Columbia, '06), in the Department of History. Professor Thompson is the author of *From Cotton Field to Cotton Mill*, editor-in-chief of *The Book of Knowledge*, and an extensive contributor to periodicals and works of reference. For several years he was Director of the down-town annex of Townsend Harris Hall, and now has administrative charge of the third-year students in Townsend Harris Hall itself.

Professor Louis Delamarre (B-ès-L, Paris, 1881; L-ès-L, 1894; Ph.D., N. Y. U., 1905), in the Department of Romance Languages. Professor Delamarre is widely known as a lecturer and as general secretary of the *Alliance Française* in the United States and Canada. During the past summer he was one of the representatives of the French government at the San Francisco Exposition, where he had charge of the library of French literature, and delivered a series of lectures. He is author of *The Influence of Tacitus on French Literature* and of various articles, and has also for several years been a member of the Faculty of New York University.

Professor Morris R. Cohen (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1900; Ph.D., Harvard, 1906), in the Department of Philosophy. Professor Cohen is the author of numerous articles upon philosophical subjects, among them one upon "Philosophy" in the *Encyclopedia of Education*, "The Principles of Judicial Legislation," "Jurisprudence as a Philosophical Discipline," and others especially in the field of legal philosophy, to which in recent years he has increasingly applied himself. He was active in the organization of the



Legal-Philosophical Conference, and has served as its secretary. Last January he addressed the New York State Bar Association upon "Legal Theories and Social Science."

Professor Paul Klapper (A.B., C. C. N. Y., 1904; Ph.D., N. Y. U., 1909) in the Department of Education. Professor Klapper is Secretary of the Extension Courses at the College and has lectured also in the New York University Summer School. He is the author of *The Principles of Educational Practice, Special Methods in Reading, The Teaching of English*, and of various articles in educational periodicals.

Fourteen instructors were made assistant professors:

Alfred D. Compton (B.S., C. C. N. Y., '97), English. Mr. Compton is the author of a number of articles upon the drama and other literary subjects, and is a member of the committee which has produced several Elizabethan plays at the College.

Joseph Vincent Crowne (A.B., St. Joseph's College, 1896; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1899), English. Professor Crowne was originally appointed in Greek and Latin, but was transferred to English in 1903. He is the author of articles in magazines and in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Daniel Redmond (Ph.B., Hamilton, '01; Ph.D., Columbia, '11), Public Speaking. Dr. Redmond is the author of a dissertation upon *The Leather Glove Industry in the United States*.

Herbert Miles Holton (B.S., C. C. N. Y., '99), Physics. Professor Holton's courses are in the mechanic art division.

Justin Hartley Moore (A.B., C. C. N. Y., '03; Ph.D., Columbia, '08; LL.M. and J.D., N. Y. U., '13), French. Dr. Moore has recently brought out, in collaboration with Prof. E. F. Maloubier, *A First Book in French*, and is also the author of other works in the same field and in that of Indo-Iranian languages. In the Evening Session he is included in the Department of Political Science, to give courses in Constitutional and International Law.

Frederick E. Breithut (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1900; Sc.D., N. Y. U., 1909), Chemistry. Professor Breithut was chemist to the New York State Factory Investigating Commission in 1912, has been a lecturer for the Board of Education for several years, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the New York Department of Health. He is joint author of *Partial Vapor Pressures of Binary Mixtures*, and author of numerous periodical articles.

J. Salwyn Schapiro (A.B., C. C. N. Y., '04; Ph.D., Columbia, '09), History. Professor Schapiro is the author of "Social Reform and the Reformation," and of "The War of the European Cultures" and other articles. He has given courses on Contemporary European History in the Columbia University summer session, and is a lecturer for the Board of Education and in the Columbia extension courses.

Louis J. Curtman (B.S., C. C. N. Y., '99; Ph.D., Columbia, '07), Chemistry. Professor Curtman collaborated with Professor Baskerville in writing the widely used Baskerville and Curtman textbook on *Qualitative Analysis*, and is the author of numerous scientific papers embodying the results of laboratory research work, among them several in collaboration with Dr. W. G. Lyle, Director of the Harriman Research Laboratory of the Roosevelt Hospital.

William L. Prager (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1900; Ph.D., Clark University, 1908), Chemistry. Professor Prager is the author of several monographs on subjects in organic and physical chemistry.

Lynn Mateer Saxton (B.S., Lafayette, '97; Pd.D., N. Y. U., '09), Mathematics. Professor Saxton has since been transferred to the Department of Political Science. He gave two courses to teachers of mathematics in the Summer School of New York University this year.

James Robert White (Pd.B., Normal College, Albany, N. Y., 1893; Ph.D., Illinois Wesleyan University, '10), Education. Professor White was for twelve years instructor in Education and superintendent of the practice school department at the Normal College.

Jacob Wittmer Hartmann (B.S., C. C. N. Y., '01; Ph.D., Columbia, '12), German. In 1906-07 Professor Hartmann was professor of the English language and literature at Kobe, Japan. He is the author of *The Gongu Hrolfssaga*, a study in Old Norse philology, and of numerous other studies and translations from the Scandinavian literatures.

Alfred N. Goldsmith (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1907; Ph.D., Columbia, '11), Physics. Professor Goldsmith is the author of "Modern Practice in Color Photography," "Rdaiotelephony," and of other papers especially in the field of radio-engineering, and is editor of *The Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers*.

Frederic A. Woll (B.S., Teachers' College, Columbia, 1910; A.M., 1911), Hygiene. Professor Woll is the author of papers upon the surgery of the eye, and an instructor in Optometry at Columbia.

#### NEW COURSES

##### EDUCATION

The Department of Education has reorganized and extended its work for the students of the day session. Heretofore the introductory course was the History of Education which was given for three hours a week. This was followed by a second course in the Principles of Education which led to the professional courses in the Methods of Teaching in the Elementary and the Secondary Schools. It was found necessary to change the work in the theoretical phase of the subject by adding a course in Educational Psychology. This change was made necessary, in the first place, by the requirements of the State Education Department that students who seek to qualify for the State certificate must have done work in Educational Psychology. It was found also that the course in General Psychology did not stress the teaching application, but sought rather to give, as it should, instruction in Psychology which would interest all students and would touch the problems of life rather than the problems of the class. A third reason which led to this change was the fact that the courses in the Principles of Education and Methods of Teaching were crowded and that they could be relieved by transferring some of the more general subject matter to the new course in the Principles of Education. As the work is now offered, therefore, Education 1, History of Education, is a purely cultural course designed to give the history and the development of the cultural ideals of the race. Education 2, Educational Psychology, gives the application of the great truths of Psychology to the work of the teacher. Education 3 is a course in Principles of Education which concerns itself mainly with the theories of Education from the sociological and biological aspects. Education 4 deals with School Management and Systems of School Supervision. Education 5 is a technical course in Elementary School Teaching. Education 6 is the course in Teaching in the Secondary Schools, and is designed to prepare those stu-

dents who are recommended by heads of departments as having special aptitude in some special branch for teaching in the High Schools. Education 7 is designed to give students special training in making measurements of abnormal and backward children. Education 8 and 9 are two technical courses seeking to give preparation in Methods of Teaching Music and Methods of Teaching Drawing in the Elementary Schools. Education 10, National Systems of Education, is a new elective offered by Prof. Duggan and will attempt to make a study of the national school systems followed in England, Germany and France. Education 11, Social Forces in Education, will study the social factors and forces which operate to produce the greatest social efficiency of the individual. The scope of Education is here made synonymous, not with the school, but with all other factors of the environment. The course will study such educational problems as vocational education; moral training; the delinquent; the reformatory, its methods and limitations; social agents in education, such as the settlement; the social work of the school, such as the club, etc. Education 12, Educational Seminar, is designed to study the important educational problems from educational records and through examination of actual conditions in the New York City School System. It is proposed to take problems which are now confronting the Board of Superintendents and the Department of Reference and Research, and to use these as laboratory material for specially selected students who have shown their worth in the other courses in Education.

#### CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH LITERATURE

An interesting experiment is being tried this year by some members of the English Department. A course in contemporary English Literature (two hours a week, two terms) is offered, voluntarily on the part of those giving it, and without credit to the students. The first term's work consists of the drama, Mr. Tynan, and poetry, Professor Coleman. Similar arrangements will be made next term to cover the novel and the remaining prose forms. It is significant of the demand for such a course, dealing with present-day problems, that almost a hundred men put their names down for it; and, in spite of the



difficulty of fitting in schedules, more than half of them are actually in attendance.

#### LITERATURE AND ART

For the first time the course in Literature and Art (called English 21) will be given. This course offers a general view of ancient, mediaeval and modern literature and art. There will be two lectures and one recitation each week; note-books will be examined and reports will be required on assigned reading and on objects of art. The general director of the course will be Professor Mott, with Professor Crowne in direct charge; Professor Dielman will conduct the work in art, and the lectures on literature will be delivered by members of the different language departments. Those for the first term are as follows:

Greek—September 20, Gods and Heroes, Professor Mott; September 27, Epic, October 4, Lyric, October 11, Drama, October 18, History, October 25, Philosophy, Professor Brownson; Latin—November 1, General Sketch, Professor Crowne; November 8, Cicero, November 15, Vergil, Professor Cosenza; November 22, Horace, Professor Ball; Germanic—November 29, Gods and Heroes, Professor Hartmann; Mediaeval—December 6, Troubadours and Trouvères, December 13, Arthurian Stories, Professor Mott; December 20, Allegory and Learning, Professor Crowne; January 3, Dante, Professor Mott.

#### MUSIC

Professor Baldwin adds to his courses on the history and appreciation of music a new course in Harmony (Music 3), which deals with the formation of chords and their proper relationship. The study of harmony will be carried through triads and their inversions, seventh and ninth chords, altered chords, non-harmonic tones and modulations, and will involve harmonizing both given basses and given melodies. Some practical knowledge of music is required for admission.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE

A large number of new courses are offered in this subject. We note only those which are given during the present term—"The Economic Development of the United States," a survey of business in the United States based upon the work of the

Federal Bureaus and Commissions, the Courts, National and local Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations, is given by Dr. Snider. Typical industries will be followed from the production of their raw material until the marketing of their finished products. Dr. Snider also gives a new course on South American Markets, which discusses factors in foreign business competition for South American trade; investments, freight rates, comparative costs, commercial and financial organizations, and cultural relations; factors in development of the markets; natural resources, land ownership, social classes, customs and characteristics, purchasing power and standards of living. Mr. Brett offers the Principles of Accounting, including a brief synopsis of book-keeping, fundamental principles of accounting and their application to double entry book-keeping, development of various forms of auxiliary books, use of columnar books, loose leaf systems and other labor saving-devices. From Professor Guthrie the students will learn of State Legislation and Administration. This course treats law making and law administration in American states, especial attention being given to New York State. Various local executives of state law will be studied at close range. Detailed attention will be given to the powers and duties in New York State of State Assemblymen and Senators and Executive officers and to the daily workings of the Assembly, to Senate and the Executive departments. Disputed areas of legislative and executive competency will be studied through leading cases in the Court of Appeals. And finally, Professor Woolston presents Municipal Sociology, studying the social problems presented by the growth of modern cities and the agencies developed to meet them—safety, health, recreation, education, morality, to which is added a comparison of local conditions with the best examples of municipal progress elsewhere.

#### THE EVENING SESSION AND MUNICIPAL COURSES

The enrollment of students for the Evening Session is not yet complete, but at present there is indication that the numbers will be greater than ever before. All the courses offered last year will be repeated and new courses in Accountancy and Foreign Exchange will be added. Besides these selections

from the regular curriculum, other special work without college credit has been authorized.

Most of these special courses are to be given in the Municipal Building for city employees. Last August, the Mayor appointed a committee to arrange for the co-operation of the College with New York University in education for city employees. The members of this committee are Hon. Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain (chairman); Hon. Darwin James, Civil Service Commissioner; Hon. Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts; Mr. Robert Ridgway, Engineer of Subway Construction, Public Service Commission; Professor James E. Lough of New York University, and Professor Frederick B. Robinson of the College. This committee designated various courses to be given and assigned some to the University and some to the College. The College will offer:

1. Elementary Surveying; 2. Advanced Surveying—Messrs. F. O. X. McLoughlin, Louis Goodman and Frederick Merckel.
3. Materials of Construction—Mr. McLoughlin.
4. Engineering Design—Mr. Ralph Smillie.
5. Mechanics, Theoretic and Applied—Mr. Charles A. Corcoran.
6. Elementary Technical Electricity—Professor Parmly.
7. Advanced Electricity—Professor Parmly.
8. Water Supply Engineering—Mr. Joseph Goodman.
9. Public Speaking—Professor Robinson.
10. Beginners' French—Dr. A. U. N. Camera.
11. Beginners' Italian—Dr. Camera.
12. German-Yiddish—Professor Hartmann.
13. German Reports—Professor Hartmann.
14. Economics—Professor Clark and Dr. Snider.
15. Philanthropy—Professor Woolston.
16. Municipal Sociology—Professor Woolston.
17. Graphic Statics—Mr. Corcoran.

The co-operation with New York University will not interfere in any way with the continuation of work for Municipal Students at the College which was begun four years ago.

#### STUDENT SELF-GOVERNMENT

Self-government has long been the ideal to which the abler

and more public-spirited members of the student body have looked forward. The Student Council, an elective senate made up of representatives from all the classes, has been in existence for many years, and, despite the fact that it has not had carefully defined powers, has exerted a very great and always wholesome influence. From the beginning it has enjoyed the sympathetic interest of almost all the members of the Faculty and has been aided by their advice. But during the past year the Faculty has, for the first time, lent its aid through deeds instead of words, by conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Student Council instead of by merely giving advice. Concretely, the Faculty voted the establishment of a Joint Committee on Discipline, composed of three Professors, to be chosen by the President, and four Seniors, to be chosen by the Student Council; and it was voted to confer upon this Committee full power to deal with all questions touching the individual honesty of a student or the good name of the College—the only limitation being that the Committee might not expel a student except with the advice and consent of the President. It will be noticed that its student members constitute a majority of the Committee. This was not an accident, but the well considered intention of the Faculty. Furthermore, the Faculty instructed the Committee to take measures looking toward the ultimate transfer of its functions to a body which should consist wholly of students, i.e. toward the establishment of the "Honor System." In other words, the step which was taken was understood and intended to be a step in the direction of complete student self-government in matters of discipline.

It is too early to try to predict what the new Committee may accomplish. The main work of such a Committee in any college must always be, unfortunately, the consideration of charges of scholastic dishonesty, particularly dishonesty in examinations. In the half-year of its existence the new Committee has considered several such charges, in all cases hearing the accuser and the accused in each other's presence and questioning each before reaching its decision. Thus far it has been the policy of the Committee whenever a verdict of "guilty" has been reached, to announce to the College body both the



verdict and the penalty imposed. A circumstance which seems to augur well for the success of the whole experiment is, that thus far every verdict has been by unanimous vote of both student and Faculty members.

On another side the Committee's jurisdiction extends to all matters affecting the good name of the College, and hence to those inter-class activities which in all colleges may occasionally lead to public disturbances. On this side the Committee has thus far aimed to support the efforts of the Student Council rather than to act independently. The Council took the initiative last term in formulating plans for the fuller development and better control of Freshman-Sophomore activities. The Committee has advised, but the Council and the class officers have done the real work. The immediate result seems likely to be a more orderly management of Freshman-Sophomore contests and none the less a healthful, generous growth in class loyalty and inter-class rivalry; and if this result is attained, its greatest value will perhaps lie in the added strength which such a demonstration of capacity will give to the Student Council and the encouragement which such a success will afford to the believers in student self-government in the College.

#### THE NEW EXTENSION COURSES FOR TEACHERS

When the Teachers Extension Courses were inaugurated in the fall of 1908, the aim was to advance the professional status of the teachers in the New York School System and to give them every opportunity for increasing their cultural standing. All the courses that were offered were given by members of our own teaching staff and were given at the College. It was found, despite the registration of over 3,500 for the last academic year, that the College was ministering mainly to the needs of the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx and was failing to reach many of the teachers of the other boroughs. This condition was due to the fact that the College is not situated in the most accessible part of the city and that during the heavy storms of the winter months teachers found it impossible to come to our courses at the time scheduled. Then, too, the part time system made it impossible for teachers to leave

much before 3.30 or 3.45 P. M. Teachers who, when they enrolled in these courses, had an early school schedule, suddenly found in the middle of the term that they were shifted to late afternoon sessions and were therefore unable to continue their work.

The solution of the problem seemed simple enough. It was to bring these courses to the teachers rather than have the teachers come to the College. With this aim in view, it was decided to open a number of centers of instruction in those sections of the city that are congested and, therefore, have a large number of schools and a correspondingly large number of teachers. Washington Irving H. S., Julia Richman H. S., P. S. 19, P. S. 63 and P. S. 27 were selected for Manhattan; P. S. 37 and P. S. 44 for the Bronx; P. S. 15 and P. S. 126 and the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers for Brooklyn; Newtown H. S. and Bryant H. S. of Queens. While the problem of centrally located buildings was solved very easily, the larger problem of providing a sufficient number of courses to keep the centers running then presented itself to the Director. He selected a number of the ablest Superintendents, Principals and Supervisors of the New York Public School System. These were invited to offer courses that are intensive and technical and, therefore, designed to meet the specific problems which confront the teacher in the course of the day's work. The Director succeeded in enlisting the services of twenty-nine Principals, Superintendents and Supervisors of the schools, as well as one member of our own teaching staff who are to give courses without compensation. The following are the names of the school men and women who have been appointed by the Board of Trustees as special lecturers:

Louis Sigmund Friedland, Ph.D., Instructor in English, C. C. N. Y., "Comparative Literature of North Europe."

Felix Arnold, B.A., Pd.D., Ph.D., Principal, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, "Measurement of Teaching Efficiency."

Stephen F. Bayne, A.M., Principal P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, "School Management and Supervision."

William A. Chatfield, Instructor, Stuyvesant High School, "The Teaching of Geography."

Thomas M. Donohue, Pd.M., Principal, P. S. No. 83, Queens, "Methods of Teaching in Fifth and Sixth Years."

Albert W. Garritt, A.B., Assistant Director of Shop Work, "Principles and Practice of Teaching Shop Work."

I. Edwin Goldwasser, M.S., M.A., District Superintendent of Schools, "English in the Elementary Schools."

William E. Grady, B.S., LL.B., Pd.M., Principal, P. S. No. 64, Manhattan, "Administration of New York City Schools."

Joseph T. Griffin, Principal, P. S. No. 114, Manhattan, "Underlying Laws and Technique of Teaching."

Joseph A. Haniphy, A.B., LL.B., Principal, P. S. No. 126, Brooklyn, "Civics in Seventh and Eighth Years."

Olive M. Jones, B.A., Principal, P. S. No. 120, Probationary, "Problems in Class Control."

Joseph Kahn, Ph.D., Instructor, High School, New York City; Lecturer in Philosophy, New York University, "Principles and Methods in Commercial Branches."

Joseph J. Klein, Ph.D., C.P.A., "Principles and Methods in Commercial Branches."

Edward R. Maguire, LL.B., Principal, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, "Methods and Management in Group Teaching."

Edward Mandel, M.A., LL.M., Principal, P. S. No. 188, Manhattan, "Methods in History and Civics."

Louis Marks, B.S., M.S., M.A., Principal, P. S. No. 43, The Bronx, "Subject Matter and Methods of Teaching Geography."

Frederick Martin, B.S., Special Supervisor, Speech Improvement, "Clinic for Defective Speech."

William O'Flaherty, A.B., A.M., Principal, P. S. No. 40, The Bronx, "The Teaching of Arithmetic."

Nathan Peyser, Ph.D., Principal, P. S. No. 39, Manhattan, "Material and Methods in English."

Lizzie E. Rector, Ph.D., Principal, P. S. No. 4, Manhattan, "Modern and Contemporary European History."

Frank R. Rix, A.B., M.D., Supervisor of Music, "Appreciation and Practice of Music."

Oswald Schlockow, B.S., Pd.D., Principal, P. S. No. 109, B. D., Brooklyn, "Subject Matter and Methods of Teaching Geography."

Isidore Springer, Ph.D., Principal, P. S. No. 55, Brooklyn, "Subject Matter and Methods of Teaching Arithmetic."

Edward Walmsley Stitt, M.Sc., Pd.D., District Superintendent of Schools, "Class Management."

Arthur Sugarman, B.A., Chairman, Stenography and Typewriting Department, Bay Ridge High School, "Advanced Stenography; Methods in Pitman Stenography."

Joseph S. Taylor, Ph.D., District Superintendent of Schools, "English in the Elementary Schools."

Samuel Viertel, B.S., M.A., Principal, P. S. No. 11, Manhattan, "Arithmetic in Elementary Schools."

Joseph H. Wade, Ph.D., District Superintendent of Schools, "Problems in Teaching."

John E. Wade, B.S., A.M., Principal, P. S. No. 95, Manhattan, "Administration of New York City Schools."

Arthur M. Wolfson, Ph.D., Principal, Julia Richman High School, "American History in European Relations."

How well the College will fare in its new venture one cannot predict with certainty. But, judging by the success of these courses in the past, and considering the increased usefulness of these courses because they are to be given in centers that are accessible to all the teachers and because they have been increased in scope and in nature, it seems conservative to predict, not only the continued success of this work, but its growth in gratifying proportions.



## LITERARY NOTICES.

---

THE COST OF LIVING, by Walter E. Clark, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science in the College of the City of New York. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1915. (Fifty cents, net.)

Professor Clark's study of the rise of prices during the past few years forms a volume in the "National Social Science Series," edited by President McVey of the University of North Dakota. It is a popular discussion of a most timely topic, and begins by setting forth "The Facts" as to the recent price movement with an almost journalistic "punch"; at the same time the book is admirably clear and scientific in its classification of the various phases of the subject. The table of contents is practically an analysis of the argument, a fact which sufficiently indicates the essential orderliness of the exposition.

There are six chapters. After Chapter I, upon "The Facts," Chapter II., upon "Money and Prices," sets forth the fundamental principles of the money functions necessarily to be understood in any discussion of the subject. The various causes, real or alleged, that have been considered in relation to the rise of prices are described in the next two chapters, Chapter III. upon "Supply Causes," such as the exhaustion of natural resources, cold storage, labor unions, the tariff, etc., and Chapter IV. upon "Demand Causes," such as increasing population, the rising standard of living, etc., and finally the increased gold supply. It is this which Professor Clark marks as the world-wide and predominant cause in the price movement. Chapter V. is upon "The Effects" and Chapter VI. upon "Remedies." The author takes a somewhat optimistic view of the situation, and does not favor any of the artificial remedies that have been proposed to give stability to the standard of value. Upon these, as upon the question of the causes of the recent change, economists have their differences. Professor Clark's is probably on the whole the prevailing view of the subject. The "lay" reader might have liked to see in the book some reference to what one might, perhaps, call psycho-

logical contagion as an influence in the rise at least of retail prices, but this would doubtless be placed in the category of merely secondary and more or less temporary causes, and the limits of the volume demanded condensation. The work is both readable and illuminating.

A. P. B.

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING, by Professor Frederick B. Robinson, '04 (LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, \$1.50), is a text book admirably planned and executed primarily for the use of the earnest student working by himself, as would be inferred from the aims of the institution which is its publisher. The foundations which it lays are very broad. Like Quintilian of old, Professor Robinson makes it clear that the training of the orator implies the development of every side of the man's nature, and emphasizes the moral qualities involved as well as the physical and intellectual ones. At the same time, the book is both systematic and specific, and is perfectly adaptable to class use as well as to that of the individual student, though it contains some material which probably would not have been included if the detached student had not been constantly kept in mind. The contents are arranged in five general divisions, the first six chapters under the caption of "Organization" then two upon "Delivery," eight upon "Details of Composition," six upon "Practical Problems of Delivery," and three concluding chapters of "Practical Speech Directions for Special Occasions." At the end of each chapter is a schedule for the assignment of work and a group of test questions to help the student to a grasp of the substance of the material covered. In the chapter on the "Physical Aspects of Delivery" an excellent series of physical exercises is given.

The whole treatment is cumulative in effect, and the style is direct and lucid. The book is provided with sufficient but not excessive illustrative material. It constantly refers to real speeches; and the illustrative passages which it quotes really illustrate the principles intended. It presents a solid and at the same time, without meretricious devices, thoroughly interesting course, arranged to make the student as nearly independent of personal instruction as possible.

A. P. B.

FIRST BOOK IN FRENCH, by Eugène F. Maloubier, L.-ès L.

(Paris), Head of French Department, Adelphi College, and Justin H. Moore, A.M., Ph.D. (Columbia), Instructor in French in the College of the City of New York. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915. Price, \$1.10.

This volume may be considered as a companion-piece to Professor Bagster-Collins' "First Book in German," issued by the same publisher three years ago, as in general plan, in the use of excellent full-page illustrations, as well as in the correlation of grammatical material with carefully chosen reading selections, it bears a strong likeness to that textbook. On the other hand, there are elements in Professor Bagster-Collins' book which have not been utilized in the present volume, and on some of these omissions the authors are to be congratulated. Thus, the numerous little pictures of common objects which, in the earlier pages of the German First Book, are invariably inserted as substitutes for the words themselves, are omitted in the French book.

From the very outset, the lessons begin with an extensive paragraph in French, in which all the sentences are related with each other, and this paragraph is followed by vocabularies, questions, and, not until all the practical discussion is over, by theoretical grammatical material. In the later portions of the book, these paragraphs expand into selections of a page or more, taken, in many cases, from the works of well-known writers. Thus there is the highly dramatic page from Hugo's "Travailleurs de la Mer," in which Gilliatt, standing on his lone rock, is gradually submerged by the rising tide, as well as an interesting selection from Alfred de Musset's "Fantasio." Altogether the book makes the impression of being thoroughly interesting to students as well as solid in method and rich and varied in vocabulary and reading-matter.

J. W. H.

## TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

Besides the changes in the Faculty which are elsewhere recorded, the Board of Trustees at its meeting on June 28 made a number of other promotions in the teaching staff. The following nine tutors were changed to the grade of instructors, the promotions to take effect on September 1: Mr. Halliday in the Department of Latin; Mr. Weinberg, in Art; Mr. Elias, in Romance Languages; Mr. Williamson, in Hygiene; Mr. Haskell, in Art; Mr. Groesbeck, in English; Mr. Wetzel, in Physics; Mr. Williams, in Chemistry, and Mr. Hubert, in Mathematics. Dr. Boyd, of the Department of Hygiene was appointed to be Special Instructor from September 1. Mr. McLoughlin in Physics and Mr. Leber in Natural History were promoted to instructorships beginning January 1, 1916. Professor John H. Keene, of the University of Texas was appointed to deliver special lectures in the Department of Philosophy for this fall term.

Mr. Dickson, in the Dean's office, was given the title of Tutor and Assistant to the Dean. Mr. Joseph Healy and Mr. Philip Curoe were promoted to tutorships. Mr. Ellis A. Johnson, hitherto assistant tutor in Mathematics, was appointed tutor in Physics. Mr. A. M. Goldstein, previously assistant laboratory mechanician in the Department of Physics, was made assistant tutor. Mr. Joseph Zimmerman was appointed assistant tutor in Education and assigned to the Educational Clinic.

Professor Duggan was relieved as Director of the Evening Session at his own request, and the Chairman of the Board was by resolution requested to appoint a committee to voice suitable appreciation to Dr. Duggan for his services as Director. Assistant Professor Robinson was appointed Acting Director of the Evening Session for the collegiate year of 1915-16. Assistant Professor Heckman was appointed Director of the Educational Clinic.

In September several resignations were announced. Dr. Norris A. Brisco, of the Department of Political Science, resigned to accept a position as head of the Department of Economics and Sociology in the University of Iowa. Dr. Gilbert C. Benjamin, of the History Department, resigned to become Professor of European History in the same university. Arthur J. Klein, Tutor in



History, resigned to become Professor of History in Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. H. Wheeler Powell, of the Mathematics Department and Radford J. McCormick of the Department of Hygiene, have also resigned.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on September 27, Prof. L. Henry Friedburg, of the Department of Chemistry was granted retirement as Associate Professor Emeritus.

Mr. Groesbeck, of the English Department, was granted leave of absence until February 1, 1916, and Mr. Frank T. Maloney, of Manhattan College, was appointed to take his place. Dr. Pfeiffer (Mathematics) and Dr. Tilmont (French) were granted leave of absence for one year. Assistant Professor Saxton was transferred from the Department of Mathematics to that of Political Science, to replace Dr. Brisco. Mr. Gustav F. Schulz was transferred from the Department of English to that of Public Speaking.

Samuel O. Jacobson was promoted from the grade of assistant tutor to that of Tutor in Physics, and Thomas A. Simmons to that of Tutor of Hygiene, and the following new tutors were appointed: in Hygiene, to teach swimming, George R. Meehan, holder of several championship records as a long-distance swimmer; in Mathematics, Charles E. Marshall (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1915), Dr. Lyman Kells (A.B. Univ. of Minn., 1910; Ph.D., Columbia, 1914), and Eugene F. Simonds (A.B., Univ. of Sydney, 1910; B.Sc., 1911; A.M., Columbia, 1913); and, for part time in Hygiene, Dr. Frank McLean. Six assistant tutors were appointed to the Chemistry Department: Roy R. Denslow (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1915); Arthur W. Davidson (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1915); Martin Kilpatrick (A.B., C. C. N. Y., 1915); Max Meltsner (A.B., C. C. N. Y., 1906; M.S., N. Y. U., 1911); Nelson D. Longebach (Lafayette, 1915), and Nathan A. Rauch (B.S., C. C. N. Y., 1915). Harold Costello (A.B., C. C. N. Y., 1914), was appointed assistant tutor in English.

The Board also at this meeting voted to promote Assistant Professors Schuyler and Schapiro, of the Department of History, to the rank of associate professors on February 1, 1916.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

---

With the Commencement exercises on June 17, a class of ninety-five men was graduated, forty-four of whom took the

**Commencement** bachelor's degree in arts and fifty-one in science. The class was in at least one sense historic, since it included the first man to have done all his collegiate work in the Evening Session. There were eight men in the class who had finished their work in the evening, of whom five had had part of their student life in the day session of the College, and two had done some college work in other institutions, but Frank E. Strom, after entering from the Boys High School of Brooklyn, had by five and a half years of work in the evening session met the requirements for his college degree. Three of the evening men attained high rank in the class, Isaac Sesitzky being among the four men who took their degrees *cum laude*; special prizes were awarded by a member of the Board of Trustees to Mr. Strom and to Charles Marshall, all of whose college credits were received in the evening session except nine.

The Ephebic Oath was administered to the graduates by the Hon. M. J. Stroock, '86, of the Board of Trustees.

"I bring to you," said Mr. Stroock, addressing the class, "the greetings of the Board of Trustees, and their hopes and anticipations that the training that you have received through this College from your municipality will prove the foresight and the wisdom of the Trustees in having prescribed, with the assistance and the expert knowledge of the President and the Faculty, the particular course of studies which you have now completed."

After referring to the special achievements of the graduates of the evening session, and after counseling the members of the class as to the way in which they should meet the problems of life, Mr. Stroock continued: "Two days ago we commemorated the seven hundredth anniversary of the granting of 'Magna Charta,' unquestionably an act that more completely advanced the citizens' duties to and privileges from the gov-

erning power than has any enactment since declared. To-morrow we commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Waterloo, unquestionably the event that more completely preserved the autonomy of the various governments of Europe than any like event since that day. Yet with all this historic background, on this anniversary day of Bunker Hill, we must be conscious that that which is occurring in our day, both here and abroad, will unquestionably cause greater changes in the laws regulating both international and national duties and privileges as well as geographic relations, than any other set of events in the entire history of the human race.

"We are living in awful yet inspiring times, and I feel most deeply the responsibility that has been placed upon me in administering to you this oath of fealty and service and self-sacrifice to our City; I ask you to ponder well its words, so that when you shall take this oath you shall do so without any reservation of any kind."

Then, after quoting President Wilson's declaration upon the rights of humanity in naval warfare, Mr. Stroock concluded: "This Ephebic oath, like the foregoing declaration of basic principles, does not impose on you the duty to look after mere rights of property through force of arms, but rather they both require you, and in the name of your College and of your City I implore you, to be honorable, truthful, fair and just in all your dealings, and ready to sacrifice all for your City and your Country, for these are the traditions which these halls have handed down to you and which must be handed down by you to those who follow."

The oath itself, instead of being read as at previous commencements by a member of the class, was recited in concert by all the members.

An address to the class was then given by Professor Overstreet, who took as his theme "The New Nationalism."

After showing, by way of illustration, how Russia's development has been hindered by the selfish antagonisms of the old type of nationalism and how in consequence the "Slavic peril" haunts the nations that have contributed to the making of it, Professor Overstreet turned to the future: "A new nationalism is coming which finds its highest expression in conserving and

developing the interests of others; of liberating their powers. It is in this type of nationalism that America stands foremost in the eyes of the world. This is not said in a 'holier than thou' attitude, but rather as a recognition of the fact that America, by reason of her far security has had an opportunity of letting her life develop unhindered. The European nations, because of cramped conditions, have been compelled to keep shackled the latent generousities."

Making his application directly to the class before him, Professor Overstreet said: "This group means a new philosophy of life, a philosophy that teaches that humanity may best attain its end only by the liberation of its powers. This philosophy may be called the philosophy of liberation. If the college is worth anything to you it is only in proportion to the degree to which it liberated you. The freedom to see clearly, to be unafraid of dogmatism and convention, should be your power. Being thus free you may struggle with the unsolved problems of to-day. This parchment means something if with it there goes a free mind, a liberated, open and unlocked mind."

The graduating class was represented on the Commencement stage by three of its members, Oscar L. Meyerson, who took as the subject of his oration, "The Dawn of a New Era"; Alexander Kadison, who spoke upon "The Heritage of the Past," and Arthur W. Davidson, whose address was upon "The Cultural Values of Science."

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. George Ashton Oldham, Rector of the neighboring St. Luke's Church. Professor Baldwin officiated at the organ.

The Baccalaureate address on Sunday afternoon, June 13, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector

**The** of the Church of the Ascension. Its theme  
**Baccalaureate** was the college man's obligation to use his exceptional advantages in the world for the benefit of the whole community rather than merely for his own personal advancement. Such a theme is, of course, in some sense prescribed for baccalaureate addresses, but Dr. Grant's arraignment of selfish and undemocratic tendencies in education and in society was both vigorous and picturesque, as well



as impressive, and he was listened to with close attention by a large audience.

The address was followed by Professor Baldwin's organ recital.

The Senior Class play, entitled "The One Best Bet," was presented to appreciative audiences in the auditorium of Townsend Harris Hall on the evenings of June 11 and 12.

President Mezes not only conferred degrees at the Commencement season, but also received them. He became a doctor of laws in two more universities in addition to those whose degrees he already held. On June 9, New York University conferred its LL.D. upon him, and on June 12 he received the same honor from the University of Cincinnati.

Twenty men from the City College this year were members of the Students' Military Camp at Plattsburg in July; the number enrolled in the similar camp last year was thirteen. The training of the camp is enthusiastically praised by those who participated, and a number of the men were recommended for second lieutenancies of volunteers. Two of the twenty, Arthur T. Albrecht and Gustav T. Nebel, continued through August in the Professional and Business Men's Camp.

The college Young Men's Christian Association began the autumn season with a dinner to freshmen on the evening of September 27, in the Faculty Lunch Room, at which about a hundred and twenty men were present, including some of the Faculty and upper classmen. The 1919 class was welcomed by Harold W. Austin ('16), the president of the Association, and the new men were urged to enter such activities of the Association as the Bible classes, and the "industrial" and "deputation" work. The chief address of the evening was given by the Rev. Dr. Melish of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who spoke eloquently of the oppor-

tunities of life, likening it, in terms of parable, to a farm, neglected and falling into decay, or cultivated and well kept. Dr. Melish paid an especial tribute to Edward M. Shepard, who was a member of his church, as a distinguished product of the College. Professor Duggan spoke for the Faculty, urging upon the new-comers the opportunities of service. "Join a Bible class," he said, "for all literature—if nothing else—is unintelligible without a knowledge of the great book. Then there are radicals in our College who should learn more about religion."

The report of the Employment Bureau for the year ending August 31, 1915, shows encouraging progress. The net earnings reported were \$11,913.44, as compared with \$6,638.82 for the year previous, a gain of \$5,274.62, or over 75%. The present secretary, Mr. Katz, who is devoting his full time to the Bureau, will be glad to furnish to alumni and friends any information that may be desired as to its methods of attending to the interests of both students and employers. If any of the alumni or other friends have work which they want done, such as tutoring, typewriting manuscripts, or other clerical, office or shop work, etc., and if they will communicate either by telephone or letter with Mr. Henry Katz, the secretary, who is in his office at the College every day, they will receive prompt attention. They will also have the satisfaction of placing helpful opportunities in the way of worthy students.

#### IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

---

*Decorative Design, a Textbook of Practical Methods*, is the title of a new book by Joseph Cummings Chase, which was published in September by John Wiley and Sons of New York and Chapman and Hall of London. It treats, in successive sections, the "Theory of Design," the "Sources of Conventionalized Motives," "Lettering, Book-Covers, Posters," and "Regents' Problems, Historic Ornament." In the last section Mr. Chase has included a list of the Regents' problems of the past five years to serve for class practice.

Mr. Weinberg recently contributed an article to *The New Republic* on "Celebrating Independence," a criticism of our celebrations from the standpoint of communal art. In the *American Hebrew* for September appeared an article by him on William Rothenstein, the English painter. In addition to the course on the Altman Paintings which Mr. Weinberg gave for New York University last year, he is now scheduled to give a course on the "History of Art" and another on "Modern Art." These courses will be conducted in the classroom and in the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Since Professor Friedburg's retirement, the Department of Chemistry has been reorganized in its administrative arrangements. Professor Baskerville announces the

**Chemistry.**

plan of reorganization as follows: In charge of each division is an expert who will be in close touch with the activities directly associated with his specialty. Professor Moody will be Chief of the Division of Industrial Chemistry and in charge of the co-operation with the industries of the city. Professor Breithut will be Chief of the Division of Applied Analytical Chemistry and in charge of the co-operation with the City Testing and other laboratories. Professor Curtman will be in charge of the Division of Qualitative Analysis and especially concerned with the purity of chemical substances. Professor Stevenson will continue as Chief of the Division of Physical Chemistry. Professor Prager will be Chief of the Division of Organic Chemistry. Dr. Curtis will be Chief of the Division of Quantitative Analysis. Dr. Estabrooke, who is at present President of the Chemistry Teachers' Club, will be Chief of the Division of the Night Session and in charge of the laboratories in General Chemistry. Mr. Williams will continue as Chief of the Division of Supplies.

The City College Chemical Society had a surplus fund at the end of last year which it set aside as the nucleus of a loan fund for the benefit of members of the Society intending to do advanced work in graduate schools. The Department was able to secure for its advanced students tickets to the National Exposition of Chemical Industry which was held on Sept. 20-25 in the Grand Central Palace. The first meeting of the Chemi-

cal Society was devoted to a symposium upon the Exposition. Twelve of the 1915 graduates have been placed in chemists' positions, either in industrial chemistry or in teaching. Among the latter are positions at the University of California and at the University of Pittsburgh.

Professor Baskerville represented the University of Virginia at the Inauguration of President McCracken and the Fiftieth Anniversary of Vassar on October 13. Dr. Baskerville's paper "On the Rate of Evaporation of Ether from Oils and its Application in Oil-Ether Colonic Anesthesia," appeared in August in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*. An article by him upon the "Refining of Vegetable Oils" appeared in the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* in May. The Baskerville and Curtman *Qualitative Analysis*, after having gone through five printings, will be brought out in an entirely new edition next spring.

Professor Moody lectured upon "Norway's Field in the Electro-Chemical Industry" in May before the Princeton Chemical Society. Professor Moody is chairman of the Chemists' Club Employment Bureau.

Professor Breithut has been made a member of the Advisory Council of the New York Board of Health. A paper upon "A New Test for Copper," in the preparation of which Professor Curtman collaborated with W. G. Lyle and J. T. W. Marshall, appeared in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* for June. A paper by Dr. Curtis upon "The Use of Algebra in Writing Chemical Equations," was published in May. Mr. Stokes has been appointed an assistant editor of the *Chemical Abstracts* published by the American Chemical Society. Dr. Thornton, who was last year a member of the Department, has become a chemist for the DuPont de Nemours Powder Company.

Professor Duggan gave two courses at Teachers College in the Columbia University Summer Session, one a post-graduate course upon the History of Education, the other an undergraduate course upon the Principles of Education. Dr. Duggan has recently ac-

#### **Education.**



cepted membership in the Executive Committee of the National Association for Mental Hygiene.

The Trustees of the College have given recognition to the rapidly developing clinical work conducted by Professor Heckman by designating him Director of the Educational Clinic, as well as by making Mr. Zimmerman a regular assistant tutor in the College and assigning him to the Clinic. Another assistant, Miss Hathaway, has been added to the work by private funds.

Dr. Grendon during the summer contributed two articles to the *New Review*, which has been a semi-monthly since the

May 1, 1915, number. These articles are:  
**English.** "La Belle Dame sans Amour" (June 15),

"The Truth about Justice" (July 15). Dr. Grendon also contributed two articles to the *New Republic*: "A Doctor on Birth Control" (July 31), and "Creative Portraiture" (September 18).

Joseph F. Wickham published two articles in recent issues of *America*. One was entitled "Eternal Italy" and the other "John Boyle O'Reilly," an appreciation of the poet on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death. Mr. Wickham also has a review of Joseph J. Reilly's volume, "Lowell as a Critic," in the current number of the *Records and Studies* of the United States Catholic Historical Society.

The Library of the German Department, which has been in Room 206 since its foundation in 1912, will occupy Room 308

henceforth. It will be open for consulting  
**German.** and borrowing of books at the following

hours during the present term: Monday, 10-11 A. M.; Tuesday, 9-10 A. M.; Thursday, 9-10 A. M.; Friday, 1-1.45 P. M. Books are being constantly added, and teachers as well as students are invited to suggest purchases.

Professor Hartmann contributes a translation from the Swedish (August Strindberg's story, "Above the Clouds") to the September *International*. Dr. F. C. De Walsh is the translator of "Finland, the Buffer-State of Europe," by Johannes Hoving, M.D., Ph.D., M.A., which is published and distributed

by the German-American Literary Defense Committee, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Professor Schapiro has been appointed at Columbia University to give Extension Courses this year

**History.** in Modern European History. He gave two courses at the Summer Session, one upon European Historians of the Nineteenth Century and another upon Modern European History.

Professor Overstreet was a member of the Faculty of Chicago University during its summer term, giving courses in Social Philosophy and the Philosophy of

**Philosophy.** Politics. An article by him upon "The Government of To-morrow," appeared in the August *Forum*. The *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*, in June, contained one by him upon "Conventional Economics and Human Valuation."

Professor J. P. Turner gave courses in Ethics and the History of Philosophy at the summer session of the University of Wyoming. An article by Professor Cohen upon "Legal Theories and Social Science" appeared in the *International Journal of Ethics* for July. Mr. John H. Keene, who comes to the College as special lecturer in philosophy this term, is on leave of absence from the University of Texas, where he is an adjunct professor. When President Mezes was Professor of Philosophy there, Mr. Keene was one of his assistants. He will assist the department here in the courses in Ethics and Logic.

Professor Redmond gave courses in Public Speaking at Hamilton College Summer School of English during the vacation. Dr. Mosher gave Public Speaking

**Public Speaking.** Courses in the Summer Session of Boston University.

Professor Downer, as a member of the Executive Council of the Federation of the French Alliances of the United States and Canada, presided at the final meeting of

**Romance Languages.** a Convention of Professors of French held under the auspices of the Federation in the French Building at

the Exposition in San Francisco, on August 31st, and received the medal presented to the Federation by the President of the Exposition. At one of these meetings Professor Chinard, now of the University of California, and at one time a member of the French Department at the College, presided. Associated with Professor Downer at this convention were Professors Delamarre and J. H. Moore, in the capacity of Secretary-General and Assistant-Secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. Professor Delamarre addressed the assembly on August 30th, the opening day of the convention, on "The Aim of the Convention." About three hundred teachers of French throughout the Continent were in attendance.

From June until September, Professor Delamarre was busy at San Francisco in connection with the French part of the Exposition. As Secretary of the *Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis et au Canada*, Professor Delamarre was in charge of the "Salon de la Pensée Française" and of the various information bureaux connected with French art, science, etc. From June 28th to August 26th, he delivered, in this connection, a course of twenty-eight lectures on the French Nineteenth Century Drama and Poetry; all the lectures were attended by very large audiences. Besides the above, Professor Delamarre also lectured for the Boards of Education in San Francisco, Oakland, and Alameda. He twice addressed the Teachers' Association of California on the teaching of French, and read a paper at the meeting of the Philological Association of California on "Bibliographical Work to be done for the 14th and 15th Centuries in France."

The success of Professor François' "Simple French" has called forth another series of short stories, called *Easy French Reading*, published by Henry Holt & Co. In the one hundred and forty odd pages are eight tales; thirty pages of exercises for grammar drill and conversation follow the text. A vocabulary completes the little volume, which has 235 pages in all.

Professor Laffargue went to France this summer on a short visit home during the month of August. Dr. Tilmont also left for Europe early in the summer. During his absence none of his colleagues heard from him, and at the present writing he has not yet returned. News of him is awaited with much anxiety.

Professor J. H. Moore was the delegate of the College to the meeting of the National Tax Association, held in San Francisco, August 10th to 14th. Dr. Marique has just published, in the *Records and Studies* of the American Catholic Historical Review Society, an article on "La Clorivière," better known in French history as "Limoëlan."

Professor Fuentes gave two courses in elementary and advanced Spanish this summer at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. In addition he gave several conferences on Spanish and Spanish-American subjects.

Mr. Alfredo Elías is preparing for D. C. Heath & Co. a series of readers for South American schools that teach English. Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography, with notes and vocabulary, is to be the first volume.

At the exercises that attended the removal of Johns Hopkins University to its new buildings at Homewood last May, which included the installation of Dr. Goodnow, the new president, a prize was offered by the University's Alumni Association for the best ode or song submitted by a former student. This prize was awarded to Dr. William Wallace Whitelock, of our Romance Department. Dr. Whitelock's ode is to be published in the forthcoming number of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine. Incidentally, the exercises at Homewood marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of Dr. Whitelock's class from the University.



## ALUMNI NOTES.

### ALUMNI SOCIAL MEETING.

The annual social meeting of the Alumni, at which a light supper was served, was held on the evening of June 21 in the Gymnasium. The attendance was disappointingly small. After the collation, Mr. Tuttle, of the Board of Trustees, introduced the graduating class, which was welcomed by Judge Greenbaum, President of the Alumni Association. After a response by a member of the class, Mr. Alexander B. Siegel, '05, being called upon to tell how it felt to be ten years out, made a stirring address upon love of Alma Mater. This ended the speech-making and the rest of the evening was devoted to cheering and singing. A feature of the occasion was the appearance of 1910 in white trousers, dark coats and straw hats, marching to the accompaniment of a big drum and a cow bell.

### PHI BETA KAPPA.

The regular commencement meeting of the Gamma Chapter was held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Tuesday, June 15, President Werner in the chair. After the transaction of some business, Mr. Leon Huehner, '90, read a highly entertaining and enlightening paper on "College Education and Professional Training in Colonial Times." Two new members were elected to membership, Bartow S. Weeks, '79, and George M. S. Schulz, '92. A social reunion, as usual, followed the formal meeting.

### THE CITY COLLEGE CLUB.

The May meeting, held on May 22nd, was addressed by Mr. Richard R. Bowker, of the class of 1868, on "Modern Library Development." Mr. Bowker who, as author and editor, has made a special study of library development in all countries of the world, gave us the benefit of his life work. He outlined the growth of libraries in foreign countries, and dwelt extensively on the New York Public Library. We learnt from him that our city library ranks amongst the foremost in the world; that it contains 1,200,000 books; that the city spends \$850,000 a year in the conduct of its system of libraries; that there is a circulation of over

10,000,000 books, which average in price \$1.00; that it costs 30 cents to put the book through the machinery of preparing it for the public, and that it costs ten cents a year to circulate each book. In concluding, Mr. Bowker expressed his opinion that the work done for the children is the most important feature of library work. After Mr. Bowker's address, discussion followed in which the following participated: Mr. Ernest W. Eurich, '66 and of the University of Freiburg, Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, '61; Mr. A. W. Smith, '65; Dr. Joseph J. Klein, '06.

The June meeting was held on Saturday, June 19, 1915. The purpose of this meeting was two-fold: first, an address was delivered by Professor William Buck Guthrie on "Some Changing Phases of Democracy"; and secondly, the Club tendered a reception to the newly graduated class of June, 1915. The first part of the program was ably conducted by Professor Guthrie. He called Democracy the child of the frontier, the result of changing forces that are found only on frontiers. He maintained that the West of this country is the cradle of individualism and that scarcely any great movement exists that has not found its origin in the West. One of the greatest changes in our Democracy will come from the fact that movement to new territories will be stopped and then we shall see what Democracy can do without new territory. Government by consent, government through co-operation—that is democracy. Unlimited and absolute majority rule is not democracy; it is the tyranny of the majority. Discussion followed and was led by Dr. Gabriel R. Mason, '03; John S. Roberts, '95, and Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, '61.

This part of the meeting being completed, we proceeded with the reception to the June, 1915, class. Refreshments were served, songs sung, impromptu speeches of welcome delivered, and general good cheer contributed by all present assisted in the evening's entertainment.

The first meeting of the City College Club after the summer vacation was held Saturday evening, September 25, 1915. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, '99, President of the Civil Service Commission, spoke on "The Application of Civil Service to High Administrative Positions." In an impassioned and eloquent address, Dr. Moskowitz outlined the work of his Commission during the first two years of his incumbency. Every member present was pro-

foundly impressed with the details of the remarkable progress recently made in applying the Civil Service law to high administrative positions which had previously been regarded as choice plum portions to be served to political henchmen without reference to fitness for municipal service, sterling character and past experience requisite to high office.

Dr. Moskowitz said in part: "The application of the civil service to lower positions is an accepted fact. No right thinking citizen is willing to return to the spoils system. The application, however, of the methods of the civil service to extraordinary positions involving high salary, complicated, administrative powers and the use of discretion is still disputed. But the present Civil Service Commission has established beyond the shadow of a doubt the practicability of the proposed scheme.

"The academic examination involving question and answer smacks too much of school boy days, and is, of course, not suited to the needs of higher positions. The test must be practical and must relate to the duties of the office to be filled. The experienced man instead of the 'crammer' is preferred. The examination, therefore, consists of a careful investigation into the qualifications of the candidates,—character, freedom from political influence, and experience. A thesis on a subject selected after much deliberation by recognized experts in the field must be written by candidates for office; the paper is rated by experts working with the regular examiners. Only after successfully passing the preliminary, non-assembled tests, is the candidate asked to take the oral examination. The method is intelligent, business-like and economical." The address was discussed by John S. Roberts, '95; Dr. Joseph J. Klein, '06; Bernard Naumburg, '94; Dr. Gabriel R. Mason, '03; Julius Hyman, '04; Edward Mandel, '88 and Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, '61. Joseph L. Bittenwieser, '83, presided.

JACOB HOLMAN, *Secretary*.

## PERSONAL.

---

'75. J. Van Vechten Olcott has been elected president of the "All Americas Association."

'82. Thomas W. Churchill last June received the degree of LL.D. from Manhattan College.

'91. Arthur Guiterman has published *The Laughing Muse*, a collection of humorous verse, through Harper and Brothers.

'95. John S. Roberts, District Superintendent of Schools, was awarded the prize by the New York University Philosophical Society for the best thesis for the year 1915. The subject of Mr. Roberts' thesis was "The Cosmologies and Immortality."

'97. Louis K. Anspacher produced a successful play, "Our Children," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. The flattering reception of this piece by press and public is highly pleasing to Mr. Anspacher's numerous friends. As we go to press, a second play by Mr. Anspacher, "The Unchastened Woman," is being presented at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

'99. Meyer Bloomfield, Director of the Boston Vocation Bureau, has recently published through Ginn and Co., *Readings in Vocational Guidance*.

'02. Henry E. Heine was in September installed as principal of Public School 1, Queens.

'05. William A. Hannig was installed in September as principal of Public School 85, Manhattan.

'05. George Sylvester Viereck was married on September 30th to Miss Edith Hein, of this city. The couple will reside at 230 Riverside Drive.

'06. Joseph J. Klein has, through D. Appleton & Co., brought out a revised edition of his *Elements of Accounting*. This basic text has been adopted by most of the University Schools of Commerce of the country. Appleton has also just published (June, '16), his *Students' Handbook of Accounting*.

'08. Harry Kornfeld was married on August 5th to Miss Francis Perry, at Spokane, Wash. They are making their home at Metaline Falls, Washington.

'11. Stephen K. Rapp has opened an office for the general practice of the law at 30 Broad street.



'11. Israel Katz has been appointed chief chemist to the firm of Sulzberger and Sons, of Chicago.

'12. William John Crozier was married on June 25th to Miss Blanche Maud Benjamin in Cambridge, Mass.

'14. Paul M. Hahn has been elected to the editorial board of the *Columbia Law Review*.

'14. Frank and Mones are teaching in the High School of Commerce.

## OBITUARY.

---

Herbert Gray Torrey, '60, assayer-in-chief of the United States Assay Office for thirty-nine years prior to his retirement two years ago, died at his home, Hilltop, Stirling, N. J., on Sunday, August 29, 1915, from heart disease. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Torrey was born in New York, and was educated in the public schools. After graduation from the College he became assistant to his father, Dr. John Torrey, who was first United States assayer-in-chief in this city, and ten years later succeeded him. Mr. Torrey was equally well known in religious work, and while in Colorado founded mining camp churches, which are now among the largest congregations in the State. He was a member of many scientific and engineering societies.

Bernard Robinson, '03, died September 20, 1915. He was born in this city, December 25, 1881. From Public School 75 he entered the College and was graduated in the classical course. He was president of the Senior Class, and at one time was president of the Clionian Literary Society. In 1906 he was graduated from the Minnesota University Law School. He was a candidate for Assembly on the Republican ticket in the Second District in 1908, but was defeated. Until last March he was associated with Joseph E. Lauber in the practice of law, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity. In June, 1908, he was married to Miss Rose E. Rabinowitz, who, with two children survives him.

Aaron Abelson, Feb., '14, died August 19, 1915, after a lingering illness. A year ago he began teaching in Public School 2, Bronx.

Gilbert Holmes Crawford, '68, died October 13, 1915.

# The City College Quarterly

Founded by

James M. Sheridan

---

## Board of Editors

LEWIS FREEMAN MOTT, Editor

---

## Associate Editors

ALLAN P. BALL  
ROBERT C. BIRKHAHN  
LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD  
LOUIS S. FRIEDLAND  
HOWARD C. GREEN

JACOB W. HARTMANN  
GABRIEL B. MASON  
PAUL KLAPPER  
STEPHEN K. RAPP  
DAVID ROSENSTEIN

Business Manager

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON

---

The subscription is One Dollar a year, payable in advance  
Single copies twenty-five cents

Contributors should address the Editor; subscribers and advertisers the City College Quarterly at the College. Checks and bills should be made out to the City College Quarterly Association.

---

Entered as second-class mail matter April 3, 1905,  
at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE BERKELEY PRESS  
*Publication Printers*  
216-218-220 William St., N. Y. C.



**The  
City College  
Quarterly**

**Vol. 11**

**No. 4**

**December, 1915**







WEBB MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG

J. Massey Rhind, Sculptor



## WEBB MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG

---

The statue of General Webb on the battlefield of Gettysburg was unveiled on the afternoon of October 12th in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The representative of the College at the ceremonies was Charles E. Lydecker, chairman of the Board of Trustees. Among those present were about two hundred veterans, who returned to honor their leader.

The official guests were escorted to the grandstand by Battery E, Third Battalion, Third U. S. Field Artillery, and the veterans of the Philadelphia Brigade and New York regiments, headed by a drummer, marched by twos from their carriages to seats in front of the rostrum. Colonel Louis R. Stegman, chairman of the New York Monuments Commission, presided, and the statue was unveiled by Miss Anne R. Alexandre, granddaughter of General Webb, to a salute of thirteen guns. The speakers of the day were Governor Whitman, General Horatio C. King, who read his poem, "Gettysburg"; General James W. Latta, who gave an account of the battle, and Colonel Andrew Cowan, who spoke of his personal experience in the famous engagement. We quote a brief passage from Governor Whitman's address:

"We come today to unveil a stately figure, cast in bronze, perpetuating, so far as the skillful sculptor can, the form and features of a great soldier and a great and good man.

"Two States share in the glory of achievement with which General Webb's name will be forever associated here. For although he was a son of New York, the brigade which he commanded was composed of Philadelphia regiments. The men who beat back the charging hosts of the enemy at the Bloody Angle were sons of Pennsylvania, and the

survivors of those regiments, the 69th, the 71st, the 72nd and the 106th, who are here today, honor us and our State by their presence and by their devotion to the memory of their old commander.

"Great in war, his service to the State was no less real and no less distinguished in time of peace.

"Thousands of young men, even many in middle life in New York, will hardly recognize in the stern, set face and heroic figure, clad in the uniform of a Major General, his right hand firmly clasping the sword-hilt, the dignified, kindly, scholarly instructor, who for so many years was the President of the College of the City of New York, who, with his splendid qualities of mind and heart, impressed his wonderful personality upon a great number of our citizens, graduates of that institution, in whose lives and in whose hearts he lives and ever will live.

"General Webb was the son of a soldier and the grandson of a soldier. His grandfather was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. Against a savage foe on our then Western frontier, his father defended the Flag and the liberty, the civilization and the enlightenment which the Flag embodies and represents.

"He was true to his inheritance, loyal to the country's traditions and institutions. He realized the value of all that the Nation and the Flag stood for. He recognized the peril to both, and he came to their defense without hesitation and without thought of personal danger, as did the hosts who followed him.

"The noble qualities, which he possessed, were in no sense unusual. The capacity for the most heroic effort displayed by all in this terrible conflict glorified the American name and is common heritage of the American people."

On account of its great interest to all who are connected with the College, we reproduce in the following pages the latter part of an article which appeared in the *New York Sun* on Sunday, September 19:

It has long been conceded that the pivotal point of the great battle was on the third day at the Bloody

Angle, where Pickett's celebrated charge of a mile in the face of a murderous artillery fire was halted and beaten back. General Webb was the officer in command at this history making spot. Nobody has ever disputed the laurels and the honors that were his due. The monument to be erected is a tardy recognition of his services.

New York State alone has over a hundred monuments, markers and tablets on the field of Gettysburg, telling of the achievements of its infantry, cavalry and artillery organizations. Pennsylvania has many, and other States are well up in the list. They all commemorate some phase of the battle. But no spot on the field, according to veterans, equals in crucial fighting importance the Bloody Angle, where General Webb held command.

The monument is to be erected on the east side of Hancock avenue, about 200 feet from where the Confederate General Armistead, at the head of the charging columns, leaped the stone wall, and with hat on his uplifted sword, cheered his men up to the very muzzles of the Federal cannon before he was shot to death. The site is but fifty or sixty paces from where the heroic Cushing defiantly fired a last shot from his battery as he died. It is the spot long known as the High Water Mark of the Confederate invasion, and an open book in carved stone so states.

In the selection of the exact site for the Webb monument there has been more or less soldier discussion. General Webb was known as a fight "mixer." Where the fray was thickest he was apt to be found regardless of where his rank might require him to be. Those who fought with him—and many are still alive to tell of him—say that he was such a hard fighter himself that he gave small heed to the location so long as he was where the battling was briskest.

For this reason many of his old comrades assert that his monument should be placed at the very point where General Armistead sprang over the wall, hat

on sword point. That was the spot, they insist, where General Webb was to be seen, shouting encouragement to his men. They say to put him back 200 feet is to deprive him of the full honor and glory that a more advanced "marker" would give him.

Colonel Lewis R. Stegman, chairman of the New York State Monuments Commission, who has had principal charge of the selection and erection of the statue that is to be unveiled in General Webb's memory, tells the story of the choice of site and the arguments and reasons the commission have for placing the monument where it is to stand. This is the way it came about:

"Shortly before General Webb's death he expressed his personal preference for the site where the monument will stand. He was not the sort of a man who sought to have himself perpetuated in bronze, but his wish was, if a monument were to be erected, that it be placed where he indicated.

"General Webb knew of the desire of some of his comrades and associates to place his monument nearer to the stone wall and the High WaterMark. He disagreed with them on this point, but some of his admirers went so far as to insist that it made no difference what the General wanted and said he was overmodest.

"Well, General Webb, it seemed to the members of the Gettysburg National Park Commission and the members of our New York Monuments Commission, was entitled to the fullest consideration as to his choice of site. And to supplement this opinion on our part the General gave the following first rate reasons as to why he should be shown where he is, rather than at the stone wall Bloody Angle. Here were his reasons:

"No doubt as brigade commander at this particular point I was back and forth over many parts of the ground. Very likely I was right up to this very stone fence. My duties called me to many spots in succession according as the fortunes of my brigade va-



ried. But as a commander I do not think it reasonable to suppose I was stationed at the stone wall with my men at my back, firing behind me, undirected by me. It is not likely. It is more than probable that I was stationed about 200 feet away from the angle on the line of my brigade. If there is to be a monument telling of anything I took part in I should wish it where I have indicated, a short distance to the east of the angle.'

"This argument seemed sufficiently convincing for the commission," says Colonel Stegman, "and so we selected the site for the monument marking the turning point of the Civil War, just where the man who was the principal figure at that turning point desired it to be. It occupies a commanding position and will attract attention over longer distances and broader vistas than it would anywhere else in the vicinity."

The brigade commanded by General Webb at the Bloody Angle was composed entirely of Philadelphia regiments, the 69th, 71st, 72nd and 106th. So that although undying glory was won by the New York City Brigadier General, the men who beat back the charging Confederates were all from Pennsylvania. The survivors of these regiments have been invited to attend the unveiling. There are several score of them left and every one physically able has declared his intention to come.

The active history of the erection of the monument to General Webb began in 1912, when the State Legislature made an initial appropriation of \$3,000 for the purpose. Invitations were immediately sent out by the New York Monuments Commission to various sculptors of note for preliminary sketch models suggesting designs. The model prepared by J. Massey Rhind of New York was selected by the commission and was also approved by Alexander S. Webb, son of General Webb. Mr. Rhind furnished a full size plaster model, eight feet high, for the portrait statue, which was accepted by the commission and by Mr. Webb. The cost was \$2,500.

The contract for reproducing the model in bronze was awarded to John Williams, Inc., of New York for \$850. The contract for the pedestal was awarded to the Worden-Crawford Company of Batavia, N. Y., for \$1,775. This pedestal is nine feet high of Barre granite. The heroic figure of General Webb in bronze is also nine feet. The State Legislature in 1914 supplemented its initial appropriation with another of \$5,000 to complete the monument and to meet the expense connected with its placing and dedication. The pedestal will bear the inscription:

ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB  
Brevet Major General  
U. S. Army  
1835-1911  
Commanded 69th, 71st, 72d, and 106th Pennsylvania Infantry  
(Philadelphia Brigade)  
Which Resisted Longstreet's Assault  
July 3, 1863

In addition to this main inscription the pedestal will set forth General Webb's long military service. General Webb entered West Point as a cadet in 1851, at the age of 16. When the war broke out he had attained the rank of Captain in the Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A. In September, 1861, he accepted a commission as Major of the First Rhode Island Artillery.

But he was present at the first Battle of Bull Run before he transferred his services to the volunteers. In fact, he fought from Bull Run to Appomattox with the Army of the Potomac. As Major he served through the Peninsula campaign with General McClellan, and the latter's reports mention Major Webb's gallant behavior at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill and other engagements in the Seven Days Battle.

As Lieutenant-Colonel he served with honor through the Antietam and Chancellorsville campaigns, being repeatedly under fire and proving his courage and initiative often. It was in recognition

of these services that in June, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in command of the famous Philadelphia brigade.

General Meade himself is the authority for the statement that no officer on the field of Gettysburg was the superior of General Webb—if his equal. Had his conception of his duties been wrong for an instant or had his energy and determination wavered for the shortest space of time the Federal line would have been pierced irrevocably and history might have been far different.

“His foresight was most remarkable,” General Meade said after the battle. “He advised things that were not done because it was not thought likely or possible that things would happen as he pointed out. We had cause to regret in many instances that we had not taken his advice as to the conduct of the action in his section of the field. He was head and shoulders over most of his associates in rank.”

For his services at Gettysburg Congress awarded General Webb the Medal of Honor. Its inscription tells of his worthiness in the words “for distinguished gallantry at the Battle of Gettysburg,” where the brave recipient also was wounded.

What a hot spot the angle defended by General Webb proved to be may be gathered from Fox’s “New York at Gettysburg.” The author says:

“By the time Pickett’s advance had reached the stone wall in front of Webb and Cushing—the latter in charge of the United States battery stationed here—the three brigades of Kemper, Garnett and Armistead were in one confused mass of desperate assailants. General Armistead, whose brigade was in the rear of the assaulting column at the Emmitsburg road, pushed forward with his men through the disorganized mass of assailants and placing his hat on the point of his uplifted sword sprang over the low wall at the opening in front of Cushing’s guns, where he was shot down, mortally wounded. He was followed by several hundred Virginians belonging to

Pickett's three brigades and some of Pettigrew's troops. General Garnett was killed, falling from his horse within twenty-five paces of the wall. General Kemper was severely wounded. For a few moments the Confederate flags were waving on the wall and within the Union lines. It seemed as though the assault would be successful. \* \* \*

"During the grand cannonade Cowan's New York Independent Battery went into action with its six three-inch rifles at a point on General Doubleday's front; but when the Confederate infantry advanced he was ordered to relieve Brown's Rhode Island battery, which had been in action farther to the right at the clump of trees on the left of Webb's brigade.

"Cowan moved on at a gallop up to this latter position, from where he commenced firing canister at 200 yards. The enemy, still advancing, crossed the low wall in his front and charged forward to within ten yards of one of his pieces. The Lieutenant was down, shot through the body; one of the men thrust a double charge of canister into the muzzle and fell dead with three bullets in his face; the gunner rammed the charge home and went reeling to the ground, shot through both thighs; the corporal of the piece raised his hand in the signal to fire and fell with his body across the trail piece. The lanyard was pulled when the yelling Confederates were within ten paces. They never reached the battery. It was thus that the men of New York stood to their guns at Gettysburg."

And this was the spot where General Webb commanded and where he directed the repulse so successfully carried out. During the months that immediately followed he commanded a division of the Army of the Potomac. At Bristoe Station his horse was killed under him, two of his staff were wounded and the mounted orderly carrying the division flag was shot dead at his side.

General Webb commanded a brigade in the Wilderness campaign. In General Hancock's grand charge at Spottsylvania Webb was severely wounded in the



head. On recovering several months later General Meade appointed him chief of staff. He served with further distinction at Hatcher's Run, the fall of Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox. He was brevetted Major, U. S. A., July, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg"; Lieutenant-Colonel, October, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bristoe Station"; Colonel, May, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spottsylvania"; Brigadier-General, March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating in the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee"; Major-General, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." This is a distinguished record far beyond the average of that made by even the bravest of officers in the Civil War.

After the war General Webb was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fourth United States Infantry. By virtue of his brevet Major-Generalship he was placed in command of the First Military District. At his own request he was discharged from the army December 3, 1870, after thirty-nine years of praiseworthy service. It was well known at the time that he was disgusted with the promotion of men to higher rank than his in the regular army who had served under him during the fighting period.

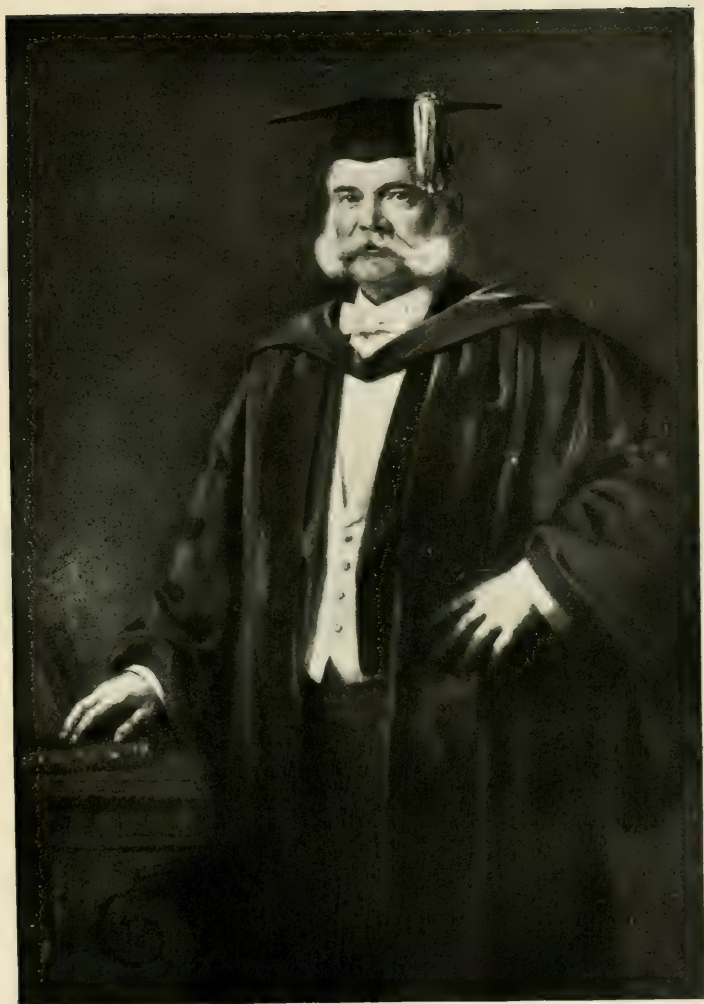
Immediately following his retirement from military life General Webb accepted the presidency of the College of the City of New York. For many years he continued at the head of this institution and its pronounced success and notable expansion in accomplishment and influence were due in a great measure to his ability as an energetic organizer and leader. He had served two years immediately after the war and before he assumed command of the First Military District as professor of geography, history and ethics at West Point, and was well equipped for the work.

## PROFESSOR FITZ GERALD TISDALL

---

The death of Professor Tisdall on November 18th came as a surprise to his colleagues, for, in spite of his seventy-five years, he had been active and in good health up to the very week in which he died. It is true that, on his return from the summer vacation, a decline in his usual vigor was noted and he had distinctly lost in weight, but, as he went about his daily duties, the matter excited no more than casual comment. There was, in fact, no premonition of the end. In the circumstances of his death, as in those of his life, Professor Tisdall was fortunate.

His career consists almost entirely of incidents connected with his relations to the College of the City of New York, as Free Academy and College; his thoughts, his friendships, his activities were mostly centered here. Born in this city, March 15, 1840, he entered the Free Academy at the age of fourteen and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1859. Among his classmates was another of our professors, Solomon Woolf. As an undergraduate Professor Tisdall distinguished himself by his scholarship, being, in spite of two extended absences, valedictorian of his class. He also took the Ward Medal for astronomy, the second Cromwell in history, and the first Pell for general excellence, in his junior year, and as a senior, the second or silver Burr Medal, given "to the best mathematician in the highest class of the Free Academy." In the only extra-curriculum activities open to him, he took part, being a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and of the Clionian Literary Society, of which he was successively secretary and president. In athletics, there were at that time no



PROFESSOR TISDALL





formal games, but the Professor, in his later years, could be coaxed into disclosing the fast time he made in the impromptu races of the boys around Madison Square, which was then not confined to its present limits.

Professor Tisdall was appointed Tutor in Ancient Languages the mid-year after his graduation and became Professor of Greek, succeeding Professor Spencer, in 1879. He took his M. A. degree at the College and in 1874 New York University gave him an honorary degree of Ph. D. Besides teaching in the College, Professor Tisdall also gave instruction in evening school and at Cooper Union. From 1870 to 1879 he was Director of the School of Science and Art of Cooper Union, a position which he filled with distinction, winning high commendation from the chairman of the Board of Trustees, Abram S. Hewett. For a time, while living at Woodbridge, Professor Tisdall administered Jersey justice, as Justice of the Peace. He was also a Trustee of the School Fund. A public service of an older date was his acting as an armed volunteer during the draft riots in 1863.

The Professor was twice married, in 1865 to Henrietta Pauline Aaron, and in 1885 to Florence Victoire Rodrigue, who survives him. He visited Europe during three summer vacations, in one trip making a pilgrimage to Greece. In early life he was a noted chess player, taking part in a public exhibition in which he played six games blindfolded and, on going home, wrote out every move. He was also a good billiard player and a baseball enthusiast. In addition to Greek literature, he was interested in archaeology, and was at one time Councillor of the American Institute of Archaeology.

As an alumnus of the College, Professor Tisdall was always prompt and faithful in the performance

of every task. He was, at graduation, secretary of the association for one year, many times he served on the executive committee, and no one was more assiduous in attendance at meetings of the general body and of committees. In this respect, he showed one of his dominant characteristics, a sense of his responsibilities and the utmost conscientiousness in the exact performance of every duty. This brief summary of facts is fitly supplemented by an appreciation of his character by his friend and classmate, Horace E. Dresser.

Others, no doubt, will speak and write of the professional work and public services of Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall. Perhaps I may be permitted to pay a loving personal tribute to one in whose departure I feel that I have lost my oldest and truest friend. We were not only members of the class of '59 of the old Free Academy, but were neighbors during our boyhood. So, even then, I knew him in a double relation. The friendship of those early days continued through life.

In his student days his splendid mind was apparent in the stand he took in the class. He easily excelled all of us, graduating as valedictorian with the very highest honors. His ability was not confined to any one branch of study, but he was conspicuous in mathematics as well as the classics. I do not remember that he indulged in athletics, to any great extent, in his youth; even then his recreations were mental. His bent of mind and intellectual training were shown in his favorite game of chess, in which he excelled, as in every thing he undertook. We looked with wonder on his mastery of this great game. On one occasion he played four games, blindfolded, against expert antagonists. Supper was announced while the games

were in progress, and they were suspended. After supper the games were continued and, I believe, Tisdall was the victor in three of them. There were, at that time, some wonderful chess players in the Free Academy, but he excelled them all, with perhaps one exception.

His classmates watched his career as tutor and, afterwards, as professor, with pride and pleasure. He never lost interest in them. It has been the custom of the class to hold reunions, periodically. Tisdall never missed one of these gatherings, but was active in arranging for them. He always made them interesting by reminiscences of his classmates and gave information, up to date, concerning them. The last time we met was to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of our graduation, and our numbers had diminished to thirteen, of whom ten were present. Of these thirteen, seven have now passed away. The last letter received from him was in relation to another proposed meeting of the survivors of the class of '59. In it he said: "We are now what is known as *very old men*." He had something to say about each living member of the class.

The strongest characteristic of his life was his steadfast loyalty to his friends, whom he never forgot, and to whom he was ever ready to render a service. Some years ago Tisdall was a frequent visitor to my bedside during a long illness, although he then resided at such a distance from my home that it was inconvenient for him to call. In conversation at that time, he said that he had never faced death but once, and then it had no terror for him.

Joined with this loyalty was a great degree of gratitude for any kindness or service, or even fancied service, rendered him. His friendship for our classmate Arnold Tanzer was very strong through life.

Mr. Tanzer had been glad to render some assistance to Mr. Tisdall when he was a candidate for the Professorship of Greek in the College. Tisdall never forgot this service, nor that of other friends, and, in his gratitude, exaggerated what they had done for him. I shall never forget the scene at the funeral of Arnold Tanzer. Professor Tisdall officiated on that occasion, and, standing by the side of the casket, filled with emotion, his eyes suffused with tears, pronounced a beautiful and touching eulogy of his friend.

Another predominant feature of his life was his generosity. Those of us who knew him best remember how, for many years, he cared for others, and devoted his life, his efforts and his means to them, and we know how he sorrowed when one of them was taken away, and how he has since cared for those who were left.

The two events of his later days most strongly impressed on my memory are the delivery of the eulogy of Arnold Tanzer, and the celebration of his fifty years of service as tutor and professor in the College. This last event must have brought joy to his heart, showing how much he was loved and respected by his friends and associates. They rejoice that these expressions of appreciation came while he was living. The exercises in the Great Hall had not been planned long in advance, but were very interesting and successful. Dr. Finley was the first speaker, and, in his admirable manner, paved the way for other speakers. A representative of the Senior Class greeted the Professor for the students; Professor McGuckin spoke as one who had been a student under Professor Tisdall and, later, an associate in the Faculty; the Professor of Greek in a neighboring university extended his congratulations; a classmate spoke of the pride, the affection and the respect of his classmates. Professor



Tisdall responded, expressing his appreciation of the honor shown him. This was followed by a dinner at the Hotel Astor, April 30, 1910, "in commemoration of fifty years continuous service at the College of the City of New York." A "Greeting" by Charles E. Lydecker; a presentation of his portrait by Everett P. Wheeler; acceptance by President Finley; response by "Our Guest of Honor"; address by a classmate; one by Professor Compton, representing his colleagues; one by Edward M. Colie, one of "His Students," and "Class Room Reminiscences" by Lewis Sayre Burchard constituted the *ΣΥΜΠΟΣΙΟΝ*

The influence for good of such a life cannot be measured. Thousands of students, under his instruction and influence, have been lifted to the highest planes of usefulness and good citizenship. He overcame early disadvantages, and, acquiring a splendid foundation, became one of the most brilliant students the College has graduated. Unknown to him, his influence had a wider range. The example he set and the success he attained, in the patient work of building this solid foundation, have been held up to many students, and have encouraged and stimulated them to similar effort. I feel that he exerted on my life an influence perhaps greater than any one else, for it was at his suggestion, and largely through his efforts, that I became a member of the Boards of Education of Brooklyn and New York, and entered upon work that absorbed my time and interest for many years.

His death is not only a great bereavement to us, who loved him, but a distinct loss to the community he did so much to serve.

HORACE E. DRESSER, '59.

## GILBERT HOLMES CRAWFORD

A Memorial by R. R. Bowker, '68\*

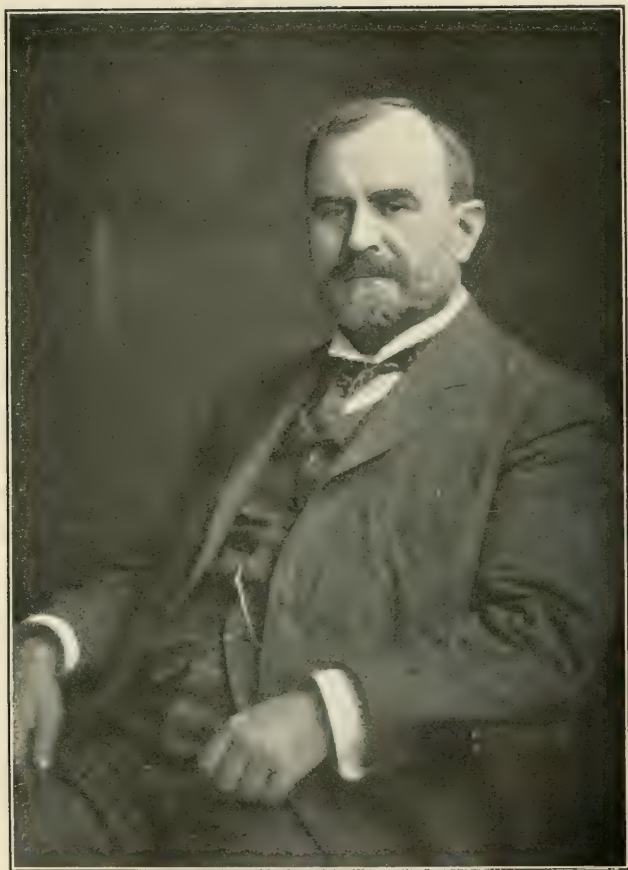
---

Of all the students on the alumni roll of the College of the City of New York, no one is more deserving of respect and honor than Gilbert Holmes Crawford, of the class of 1868, a perfect student in his college days and a loyal and helpful son and servant of his College, his city and his country throughout the after years. It is my sad and proud privilege to make this record of his life because for fifty-two years, since he came as a boy not yet fourteen into the old Free Academy, then a young institution of but fifteen years' growth, I have known him in college rivalry and in continuing and intimate friendship. In that college rivalry there was no bitterness or self-seeking, and the friendship was abiding and uninterrupted, even though half of the world might for a time separate us, or his own seclusion amid the cares of home, in the demand of his profession and in his public-spirited service for education, might make us for months strangers in the flesh. Sturdy, steadfast, sincere and sure always, he was a friend of friends, ever ready in wise counsel and close sympathy; and these qualities marked the boy as they have made the man whom we mourn.

Gilbert Holmes Crawford came into this world October 4, 1849, in the home on Attorney Street in the old city of New York, and passed from it October 13, 1915. He was the son of Rev. Morris DeCamp Crawford, a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its distinguished preachers, and of Charlotte Holmes Crawford, well and pleasantly

---

\* Amplified from the address on Memorial Sunday, November 21, 1915, in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York.



GILBERT HOLMES CRAWFORD





remembered by the friends of her son in his youth. He was the eldest of a family of five brothers and one sister. Of the other brothers, Morris B. won a professorship at Wesleyan after his graduation there; Hanford, a graduate of our own College of the class of 1875, became a successful merchant in New York and later in St. Louis; Frank, after his graduation from Harvard, followed his brother into the law and was for a time his partner; and William died in early manhood; the one sister, now Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft, is still living in this city. The elder boy's schooling, as well as that of all the brothers, was chiefly in the public school system of New York. He completed his school work in old No. 45, and here, in preparing for the Free Academy, it goes without saying that he made a distinguished record in his class. In the summer of 1863, at the height of the Civil War, the school boy passed his entrance examination and in September began his sub-Freshman year in what was then known as the Introductory class, being the youngest student in the institution. Indeed he was not yet of the age then required for entrance into the Free Academy, but the exceptional excellence of his record and examination easily caused this to be overlooked.

It is not given to man to be absolutely perfect in any relation in life, but I think no other student of the College ever excelled, or even reached the record which Crawford made. In those days there was class marking from hour to hour and from term to term on the recitations, laboratory work and examinations; and though the whims and weaknesses as well as the wisdom of instructors might modify the marking, it was on the whole a close indication of the actual and relative rank of the student. In the five years of our college life, the merit roll gave a possibility of 58,250 marks and of this possible total,

Crawford attained 57,692, more than 99 per cent., reaching in some subjects an absolute maximum and in one term the extraordinary figure of 99.8 out of the possible 100. This was before the time of the elective system which has since, from its source in the Harvard of President Eliot, swept over our colleges—though perhaps it has been withstood by our own College most valiantly of all—and the student could not make choice of subjects in which he might easily excel or in which he might easily evade hard work. In our days, therefore, to make such a record one must excel in Latin and Greek, in German or another modern language, in English, with a subsidiary course in Anglo-Saxon, in literature and history, in rhetoric and logic, in composition and oratory, in chemistry and physics, in biology, so far as this was a study of the day, and in the higher mathematics, reaching even to Bartlett's "Spherical Astronomy," for our course was in this respect similar to the scientific training at West Point. In all these, therefore, Crawford excelled and made this unexampled mark. In every relation of student work he thus was foremost, but neither at the expense of personal character or cordial friendship.

I cannot better illustrate the all-aroundness of our College in that day, than by reference to the students of those years as they showed themselves in their after-work in the world. The classes of '68 and '69 had no rivalry as between odd and even or sophomore and freshman and the intimacies across lines were so many and close that we often spoke of them as one class and in later years held class reunions together. The class of '68 graduated 29 men and the class of '69 42 men, the largest then and for some years after. Of these 71 men, a score and more went into the law, headed by Shepard, whose brilliant abilities made

him one of the foremost leaders of the bar in his years, and Crawford, learned in the law and wise in counsel. Of our lawyers three became judges and three usefully represented our city in the Legislature. Seven of our men chose the ministry, among them Mottet, the rector of one of the great institutional churches in our city, and Julien, for forty years the pastor of one of the leading churches in a New England city. Eight became doctors and made their mark. Of seven educators, three became college professors, Geyer, as second in rank at Stevens Institute, Sim and McGuckin, now seniors in service in our own College, and two became principals of public schools in this city and one a Superintendent of Schools elsewhere. Three became journalists, and at least five authors have contributed more than a score of volumes to the list of books by our alumni. Another, John Claffin, as the foremost merchant in our city, became president of the Chamber of Commerce. One is a bank president, now doing his daily work in absolute blindness; another was vice-president of one of the largest of our banks; one was president of a trust company, and others became chiefs of important industrial enterprises. Another was called to serve the city as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works by the Commissioner, who was also of the class of 1868, though not a graduate. Another became a museum curator and authority on natural history. This roster suggests a circle of youths, evidently of more than average ability, among whom Crawford found his friends, and all of whom he outranked in his college studies as valedictorian of the class of 1868.

Crawford began the remarkable record which he made at the institution by winning in his Introductory year the Pell Silver Medal of 1864 for general proficiency, and in 1866, the year in which the Free

Academy became the College of the City of New York, he won the Pell Gold Medal awarded to the student of highest proficiency in all subjects in all five classes. In 1866 also he won the Cromwell Silver Medal for excellence in composition and the Ward Bronze Medal in history, the Ward medals being awarded for individual subjects of study in the college year in which that study was most prominent. In 1867 he was of course one of the speakers at Junior Exhibition, marking another College honor, and won the Ward Medals in English and logic. In his Senior year he won an unexampled harvest of medals, the Burr Gold Medal of 1868 for mathematics, the Ward Medals in moral philosophy, German, Latin, astronomy, English literature, law and composition. As his college career culminated at the Commencement of 1868 in the old Academy of Music and he took his place on the platform, the youngest man in his class, the recipient of more medals than any other student in the College, to deliver the Valedictory address, the highest of College honors, he was the same modest youth who made his way into the Free Academy in 1863, unspoiled by success, the stronger for his well-earned triumphs.

From the early days of the College, the Clionian and Phrenocosmian Societies were the leading literary and debating open societies. Crawford joined Phrenocosmia and I think became president of it. His closer associations were, however, with the Nu Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon, of which secret society he became a member early in his Freshman year. This society and the Manhattan Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi were the rival bidders for those students who combined high scholarship with good fellowship and each initiated large delegations in the classes of '68 and '69. Men were taken by each so-



ciety who were wanted by the other, but the rivalry was friendly and never underhanded or bitter and the closest friendships continued between men of the two societies as between men of the two classes. In those days family friendships grew out of college intimacies and ripened in the years after college. I recall especially a summer stay with Crawford, McGuckin, and Miller, at Lake George, some years before Camp Manhattan began the happy record of college reunions in the summer time on its shores, which have lasted without a break for forty-seven years. Another summer Crawford, McGuckin, Shepard and myself formed a walking party for the White Mountains and in many such close associations the college intimacies deepened richly. On his graduation, Crawford as an honor man became a member of the Gamma of New York of Phi Beta Kappa, whose charter had been obtained for our College on an initiative from the class of '68, though men of two earlier classes were included in it.

Crawford went from college to the Columbia College Law School, then under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, and there made a like record to that in college. He graduated in 1870 with the blue ribbon of the \$250 prize in municipal law, as it was termed, competing there with men from all colleges and excelling them all, as other men from our College have done in other years to its great credit.

In 1873, on October 2nd, Crawford married Marion Curtis Fuller and the few friends who were present at the pathetic ceremony knew too well that he wedded this fragile and beautiful girl, already marked as the bride of death, to comfort her in the short remainder of her life, to which the end came only too soon. In 1879, on December 30th, he married Sarah E. Merritt, who had been his earliest love and who be-

came the loving partner of his life, and now survives him, and from this happy union came into their home a noble family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living. To each of his sons who wished it and to all of his daughters he gave the benefit of a college education and this generation renewed the academic success of their father by taking at Cornell six scholarships among four of them.

At the close of 1880 Crawford was appointed by Mayor Cooper a member of the Board of Education, in which position he served during Mayor Grace's first administration, 1881-1882, the administration of Mayor Edson, 1883-1884, being reappointed by him, and Mayor Grace's second term, 1885-1886. In those days Stephen A. Walker was the President of the Board and he found in Crawford one of the strongest supporters of his policies. Among his associates were J. Edward Simmons, William Wood, Frederick W. Devoe, Jacob D. Vermilye, Charles Holt, Miles O'Brien, and Isaac Bell. He served on the committees on Teachers, on Studies, being especially interested in the curriculum, and on the committee on By-laws and Legislation, and he is remembered as a strong speaker, of stalwart common sense in cutting knots in debate and a most helpful adviser to Superintendent John Jasper, an early graduate of the Free Academy, and of the teachers of the schools. In the latter years of his service he became chairman of the Executive Committee for the government of the College, and in that position was able to do his Alma Mater great service. The old building on Twenty-third Street was crowded to the danger point, but there was not a little opposition, especially to the plans of developing the institution, and even of its continuing. Crawford's loyalty and foresight came to the rescue and it was largely through his efforts that the Labor-

atory building on the old site was erected to relieve the main building and the first step was thus taken towards the growth of our College which has resulted in its splendid equipment on its present noble site.

When in 1885 Crawford removed his residence to Nyack, coming to New York as a commuter for his law business, he added to his service for education by becoming a member of the School Board there. The residence in Nyack continued to 1909, when he returned to Greater New York and made his residence in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the home at 296 New York Avenue, in which he died. At Nyack he became a warden of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church under the rectorship of Franklin Babbitt, who, at the venerable age of ninety years, came to officiate at the funeral and pay his tribute of love and admiration to his loved and honored friend. Crawford had been brought up in the Methodist Church, but had reacted from its tenets, and became for some time a frequent hearer of Dr. Henry W. Bellows' Unitarian preaching. He was apparently influenced in college by the somewhat extreme opinions of Professor Charles E. Anthon, whom he greatly admired, and his change of religious views produced almost an estrangement from him on the part of his orthodox family and home circle. Later he became an attendant on Episcopal Church service and at Nyack formed the church association mentioned. Both in religion and in politics, Crawford was in the main a conservative, but he was always of an open mind and never held back from changing his opinion as required by inward development or the outward circumstances of the time. Into the McKinley Administration, Crawford was and remained a Republican, but in the Roosevelt days he became an Independent and later enrolled himself in the Democratic Party. But he maintained his full inde-

pendence in thought and action and when a Democratic canvasser came to see him after Shepard's death, in the interest of Mr. Sheehan, he said to him outspokenly: "I can never support Mr. Sheehan; Edward M. Shepard was my friend."

If I were to characterize Crawford's quality by one word, I should use the good old word sturdiness. This described alike his physique, his character and his manner. No one could help recognizing in him, at sight or sound, his assertive honesty and frank speech, for everything that he did was built on sound and honest effort and hard work.

In his family and to his friends he was the most dependable of men. To the latter he was always, in the words of the Phi Beta Kappa memorial to him, "ready to give brave advice and imputing to them a courage and a purpose like his own." He continued his interest in the schools as well as in the College and was ever willing to give of his time for the benefit of teachers who sought his counsel. To his instincts of scholarship he remained true during his life; he collected a "gentleman's library" in which he spent many happy hours in the companionship of the great, and from this workshop came the notable addresses on Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln which he repeated in the educational lecture courses in New York, to the delight and improvement of his audiences. Out of his private life grew the public service which he rejoiced to render, though he never sought opportunity for himself. He had no selfish personal ambitions. He did not desire office, he did not seek fame, he did not crave riches. He was a true type of the true American, a worthy product of our free and democratic College, and the education which came to him freely from it, he repaid as freely by a noble citizenship.



On that first Memorial Sunday in 1914 when the custom was initiated of an alumni gathering in the Great Hall to do honor to those who had passed from earth during the year, Gilbert Holmes Crawford was chosen to deliver the memorial address. On the Memorial Sunday of 1915, his own time had come not to do honor, but to be honored. The Great Hall stands as the memorial of one man, Edward M. Shepard, '69, who as President of the Board of Trustees crowned by his suggestion of a noble hall of reception and honor the work which Gilbert Holmes Crawford, '68, had really begun, when as Chairman of the Executive Committee, he secured the first extension of our College buildings. As college classes come and go and the generations of man pass, this Great Hall, like the college halls of the mother universities of Oxford and Cambridge, will become replete with the associations of the past, and here will be remembered such of our alumni as Compton and Tisdall, who devoted their whole lives to the College, and such others as Crawford and Shepard, who did it great service from the world without. Among them all no better exemplar for the student of the future, however remote a future, can be found than Gilbert Holmes Crawford, Valedictorian of '68.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF URBAN UNIVERSITIES

---

Of the making of many associations there seems to be no end. Now and then, among the many, develops one which worthily satisfies a real need and which grows apace. The first year of the Association of Urban Universities, just closed, seems to show that this is one of the worthy new associations and certainly shows that this association is growing to important international strength.

QUARTERLY readers will have interest in the story of this new association, not merely because it is coming to be a great organization of colleges and universities, of which organization our College is a charter member, but also because our College sent two professors as delegates to the conference which created this new association last year, because one of these delegates was secretary-treasurer of the new association throughout its first year, because an outline story of important developments in our College work, told by the other delegate, was printed in the proceedings of the birth conference, and finally because this new association accepted the invitation of the College of the City of New York to hold its annual meeting next year in New York City, with our College as its official host, and chose President Mezes and Professor Frederick B. Robinson as two of its three officers for the coming year.

Need has been felt for a number of years for an association of colleges and universities particularly interested in city problems, in co-operating with city governments and in training for public service. At first it was proposed that universities and colleges

controlled and financed by cities might unite with the National Association of State Universities. Further consideration showed that many colleges and universities, not in any way controlled or financed by the cities in which they were located, were extending their work to include training for business life and public service. It seemed, therefore, best to form a separate association of colleges and universities, whether public or private, which were located in cities and which were particularly interested in co-operation with these cities.

Accordingly the National Association of State Universities invited the representatives "of all municipal universities and other universities in cities interested in the service of their communities" to attend its meeting to be held in Washington, D. C., November 9 and 10, 1914. The invitation stated that a conference on the city university would be held immediately after the adjournment of the Association of State Universities.

The call for this meeting (which led to the formation of the Association of Urban Universities) set forth the tasks and purposes of these urban institutions as follows:

"The municipal colleges are aiming to do for their cities some of the things the State universities are doing so admirably for their States. Private institutions in cities, realizing the obligations resulting from freedom of taxation, are endeavoring to serve their local communities. The general public, on the one hand, is awakening to the value and necessity of expert knowledge; and the universities, on the other, are realizing as never before their duty to train men and women for municipal, state, and national positions. Since much of this is new and experimental, it is thought that a conference on the relations of

civic universities to their local institutions and communities will prove helpful."

The call for the meeting also said:

"A statement from each institution with regard to some phase of its organization or methods would prove helpful. It is therefore requested that each college will send a delegate prepared to make a brief statement of the special features of its work."

The following persons, representing the institutions as given, constituted the conference:

Fred E. Ayer, dean of the College of Engineering, Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Charles Baskerville, professor, College of the City of New York, N. Y.; Edward F. Buchner, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Burriss, dean of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter E. Clark, professor, College of the City of New York, N. Y.; Charles A. Cockayne, Toledo, Ohio; Charles W. Dabney, president, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; George E. Fellows, president, James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill.; A. Y. Ford, president Board of Trustees, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; William T. Foster, president, Reed College, Portland, Oreg.; W. F. Gephart, professor, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank J. Goodnow, president, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Hotchkiss, dean, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Jeremiah W. Jenks, dean, New York University, New York, N. Y.; P. R. Kolbe, president, Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; S. B. Linhart, professor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Everett W. Lord, dean, Boston University, Boston, Mass.; Charles P. Norton, chancellor, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Orr, Assistant Commissioner of Education, Massachusetts Board of Ed-



ucation, Boston, Mass.; John L. Patterson, dean of College of Arts and Sciences, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; C. B. Robertson, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Herman Schneider, dean, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Monroe Stowe, president, Toledo University, Toledo, Ohio; P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; S. P. Capen, U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

The conference having temporarily organized at 4.30 p. m., November 10, and having appointed a committee on organization and permanent officers, adjourned until 9 a. m., November 11, when the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: President Dabney, of Cincinnati.

Vice President: Prof. Lord, of Boston University.

Secretary and treasurer: Prof. Walter E. Clark, of the College of the City of New York.

After formal organization the association resolved itself into an experience meeting, each institution reporting upon the methods of cooperation with city activities which it had already adopted. The morning session and luncheon hour were occupied by these detailed reports.

The afternoon was given to a more general and formal discussion of the proper field and aim of the municipal university.

The name chosen for the new organization was the *Association of Urban Universities*. Membership is institutional, not personal. The following 16 institutions are the charter members: Boston University, The College of the City of New York, Hunter College of the City of New York, Johns Hopkins University, The Municipal University of Akron, New York University, Northwestern University, Reed College, Temple University, Toledo University, Uni-

versity of Buffalo, University of Cincinnati, University of Louisville, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, Washington University.

The papers and reports of this Washington Conference were edited by the Secretary-Treasurer and published under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Education as its Bulletin No. 38, 1915, under the title "The University and the Municipality."

The titles of the formal papers, which make up Part I of this Bulletin, indicate the problems presented to this new association. These titles with the names of the authors of the papers follow:

*The municipal university.* Charles William Dabney. *The present status of the American municipal university.* Parke R. Kolbe. *Co-operative methods in education.* P. P. Claxton. *The philosophy of the co-operative method.* Herman Schneider. *The responsibility of a municipal university in relation to the city schools.* William Paxton Burriss. *Civic universities in Great Britain.* Charles A. Cockayne. *The movement for the modern city university in Germany.* Charles W. Dabney.

Fourteen of the sixteen charter members each gave, through a delegate, a brief report of such co-operative activities as it was carrying on. Delegate Charles Baskerville reported for the College of the City of New York. Although the cooperative work of our college has been growing rapidly, so that this report made in November, 1914, would need to be considerably supplemented to outline that work at all fully now, the report of Professor Baskerville is here given, that QUARTERLY readers may know from the record what report of cooperative progress our college could make in the fall of 1914:

The College of the City of New York has a charter

which limits its activities. The Board of Trustees, however, with the approval of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, has prepared an amendment to the charter, which will be presented to the next Legislature.

The College, up to about ten years ago, began its work in the morning at 8 or 9 o'clock, and it was virtually over at 1 p. m. Now some departments—for example, the Departments of Chemistry and Physics—go from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6:45 in the afternoon, and then two nights in the week from 7:30 to 11:30.

Ten years ago the purpose was mainly to train a large number of teachers for the public-school system; later the College began to spread out in the line of extension courses, primarily for teachers. After settling in the new buildings, with improved facilities the College was able to prepare young men to act as summer playground and evening center directors.

As soon as the Great Hall of the College, seating nearly 3,000, was completed and the grand organ installed, the Professor of Music inaugurated a series of public organ recitals, giving them twice a week. The number of recitals is now approaching 400, and some 500,000 music lovers of the city have attended.

Evening sessions of the College were then inaugurated. The night college, now enrolling over 800 students, was established after careful investigation of the work done in evening institutions in this country, and it was opened on one condition, viz, that the standard of entrance requirements for the evening session should be exactly the same as the standard entrance requirements for the College proper.

Formerly all the students were required to pursue definite courses laid down, with some election leading toward a degree, the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. Some little time ago the Board of Trustees authorized the admission of what are known as *special* students. Some of the departments, especially

those of Chemistry, Physics, Economics, and Natural History, welcomed those students, because it gave an opportunity to take some of the graduates, or graduates from other places, who had not had opportunity to take special courses, to fit themselves better for municipal or for other work of a practical type.

Last year the Board authorized a class of students who are designated as *municipal* students. A municipal student may be admitted to the institution on several conditions: First, he must bring proper papers showing that he is an employee of the city; and, second, he must comply with the requirements of the department in which he desires to work. He need not comply with all of the College entrance requirements, provided he shows maturity and exhibits fitness for the particular line he may wish to pursue.

What has been said in reference to special and municipal students applies to the evening as well as the day sessions. There were 250 municipal students in the evening sessions last year.

Another phase of co-operation with the city is that which may result from the activities of the teaching staff in service for the city or community. Last year one of the professors was assigned to the State Factory Investigating Commission, to direct the study of the minimum-wage problem. He was given a leave of absence, his salary being paid by the State. Previous to this the Professor of Economics had utilized some of the advanced students in an investigation of pin setters in bowling alleys. A new law restricting the employment of the younger boys in such capacity resulted.

The Professor of Chemistry undertook an investigation for the State Factory Investigating Commission, and made a very elaborate report on the wood-alcohol situation. He formulated the laws that were subsequently adopted and made a part of the city ordinances by the Board of Health, and these laws constitute the basis of the laws which are to be urged for uniform adoption throughout this country.



The Professors of Biology and Chemistry carried out for the school inquiry committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an investigation of the ventilation of the schools of the city, with the result that a large expenditure that had been urged was avoided.

The Professor of Chemistry has served on the Mayor's Commission on Tares and Tolerances in working out the new laws in reference to net weight, etc., for different kinds of foods.

Two members of the College staff (the Professor of Hygiene and an instructor in Chemistry) are at present on the advisory council of the Board of Health.

It must be frankly acknowledged, however, that most of this co-operation has come about primarily through the initiative of the different departments of the College. For example, in the Department of Chemistry there are three courses given in cooperation with the other departments of the city government. One is designated municipal chemistry, and is given in cooperation with the standard-testing laboratory of the Board of Estimates and Apportionment. The city supplies the College with the samples used in determining the standard and quality of the materials it purchases, and the students do the laboratory work in the city's testing laboratory after they have had instruction in the College.

A similar arrangement exists with the Board of Health in regard to food investigations and food control. There is a very satisfactory arrangement with the Board of Health in the matter of food inspection, whereby the laboratory work is all done, or the practice is all obtained, under the direct supervision of an inspector of the Board of Health.

Senior students in the Department of Political Science give brief courses in the settlements on the economic problems they have covered in College. They are also volunteers in the Big Brother work in the city. Some students also aid in the training work

of the city Young Men's Christian Association and Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The employment bureau, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, keeps in touch with business opportunities for needy students at College and after graduation. These are some of the lines of activity that have been developed. (Bulletin 1915, No. 38, U. S. Bureau of Education, pp. 64-66.)

During the year the Executive Committee of the Association arranged for the publication of the proceedings, drafted a constitution, chose the place and time and made all arrangements for the annual meeting, and issued membership invitations to eligible institutions.

The constitution drafted by the Committee, and adopted at the Cincinnati meeting states that the objects of the Association are: "To study the special problems and the special opportunities for service of universities and colleges located in cities and to bring about more effective cooperation between such institutions and the cities in the methods for training for municipal, state and national service." Membership is made institutional. New members may be elected by either the Association or the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the Association, a president, elected annually and a vice president and a secretary-treasurer elected for three-year terms, each. This committee is empowered to transact all business for the Association in the interims between the annual meetings of the Association. At the annual meetings each member institution may have an indefinite number of delegates, each with right to participate in discussions, but each member institution is to designate one delegate who shall have the right to cast the one vote allowed to such member.

Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen as the best place for the first meeting on the clear ground that the University of Cincinnati is the leader of all the American municipal universities, to date, in its effective development of cooperation with the civic and the business life of its city. The dates chosen for the meeting were November 15th to 17th, 1915.

President Charles W. Dabney of the University of Cincinnati has been the moving spirit of the new association from the beginning. He was unanimously the choice for chairman of the Washington conference and was unanimously elected President of the Association for its first year. His enthusiasm met full cooperation in Cincinnati. The city government, the Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Municipal Research, all joined the University in dispensing generous hospitality to the nearly one hundred delegates who came to this annual meeting. These delegates came from thirty-four cities, from thirty-five colleges and universities, from Chambers of Commerce, from Bureaus of Research and from other associations interested in civic betterment.

Headquarters of the meeting were at Hotel Sinton and the meetings were held either at this hotel or at the University. The program of the meeting follows:

# THE ASSOCIATION OF URBAN UNIVERSITIES.

## CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CITIES AND UNIVERSITIES IN TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE CINCINNATI, NOVEMBER 15-17, 1915

### PROGRAM.

The plan is to have short introductory addresses on each topic to be followed by discussion from the floor

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

7.15 p. m., on the minute—Special car will leave Sinton Hotel for the University direct. Escort.

8 p. m.—University of Cincinnati Auditorium.

Welcome by the Mayor of Cincinnati.

Response by Chancellor Charles P. Norton of Buffalo.

Addresses—The University and the Municipality,

President Robert A. Falconer of the University of Toronto.

9 p. m.—Reception at the University to delegates and visitors.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

9 a. m.—Visitation of Colleges of University in Burnet Woods. Special car leaves Sinton Hotel at 8.30, on the minute. Escort.

10 a. m.—University of Cincinnati Auditorium.

### THE NEEDS FOR COÖPERATION.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of Drexel Institute, representing the City of Philadelphia.

Mr. George F. Willett of Boston, Member of Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation.

President Lemuel H. Murlin, Boston University.

12.30 p. m.—Business meeting of Association.

1 p. m.—Luncheon given for Members and Visitors by the University.

2.30 p. m.—Visitation of Cincinnati institutions under the escort of citizens.

Choice of: 1—General tour of the hilltop section of the city, parks and playgrounds, Zoological Garden, Art Museum and School, Observatory, and Waterworks; or,

2—Engineering College coöperative course, visitation of typical shops.

8 p. m.—Sinton Hotel Convention Hall.

### METHODS OF TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. George R. Wallace, of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Charles F. Gettemy, Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. (Not present.)

Professor Charles A. Beard, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, Director of New York Training School for Public Service.—Paper read by Secretary Clark.

President William T. Foster, Reed College, Portland.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

9 a. m.—Visitation of the Hughes High School. Special car leaves Sinton Hotel at 8.30, on the minute.

10 a. m.—University of Cincinnati Auditorium.

### RESULTS OF COÖPERATION IN EDUCATION.

Professor Augustus R. Hatton, Department of Political Science, Western Reserve University.

President Parke R. Kolbe, Municipal University of Akron.

Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Nat'l Municipal League.

1 p. m.—Luncheon given for Members and Visitors by the University.

2.30 p. m.—Visitation of Cincinnati institutions under the escort of citizens.



- Choice of: 1—Public schools and social institutions, continuation schools, placement bureau, Ohio Mechanics Institute, City Hall, and other institutions in downtown section; or  
2—Medical College, City Hospital, and connected institutions.  
7 p. m.—Sinton Hotel. Dinner given in honor of the visiting delegates by the citizens of Cincinnati.  
Speakers—Mr. John H. Fahey, of Boston, President of the National Chamber of Commerce.  
President Sidney E. Mezes, College of the City of New York.  
Dr. Leon C. Marshall, Dean of the College of Commerce, University of Chicago.  
Dr. Morton A. Aldrich, Dean of the College of Commerce of the Tulane University of Louisiana.  
Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the New York City Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Chamberlain Henry Bruere, and Professor Charles Beard, three out of the four New York City men originally scheduled for the program, were prevented from going to Cincinnati by unexpected pressure of official duties. The New York City government delegated to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, an honored alumnus of the College, to represent it and he closed the conference with an eloquent address.

The papers and discussions were live. Faith in the importance of the mission of the Association grew as the sessions advanced. This was registered practically at the last business session on Wednesday. The Secretary reported as a result of the membership campaign, conducted by the Executive Committee, that the following colleges and universities had joined the Association, in addition to the sixteen charter members:

Case School, Clark University, Ohio State University, University of Tennessee, University of Toronto, University of Vermont, University of Washington, Vanderbilt University, and Western Reserve University.

Upon the announcement of these new memberships, delegates rose from the floor and accepted membership for four more institutions, viz: Drexel Institute, University of Denver, University College

of the University of Chicago, and Harvard University. Delegates from seven other institutions indicated their personal convictions that the institutions they represented should join, but said that they had no authority to accept membership for these institutions. Within a week after the meeting two of these latter institutions, the University of Rochester and Syracuse University, had joined. This makes the membership thirty-one at present. It is altogether likely that the membership will rise to between thirty-five and forty by January, 1916. The Association is therefore a most representative international organization of colleges and universities.

Of all the intercollegiate organizations in America this Association of Urban Universities is clearly *the* one in which it is fitting that our College should seek leadership. It is therefore propitious that when the meeting place for next year was chosen, the Association accepted the invitation of the College of the City of New York to be its host. Our invitation was ably supported by Hunter College, by New York University, by the Merchants Association of New York and by a cordial letter from Honorable Seth Low, president of the Chamber of Commerce. And, as if to give our College the fullest possible opportunity to serve the Association as its leader during its second year, President Mezes was elected the Association's president for 1915-1916 and Professor Frederic B. Robinson, of our Faculty, was elected the Association's secretary-treasurer for a term of three years. Professor Augustus Hatton, of Western Reserve University, was elected vice president for the term of two years. To these three men are committed the destiny of this new Association during the next year.

WALTER E. CLARK.

## EDUCATION IN MILITARY AFFAIRS

---

The following is an address delivered by Major Charles E. Lydecker before the City College Club on the evening of September 15th, 1906. It was violently argued down by the debaters after its delivery because of the opposition to possible military domination in a college. The course of events would appear to entitle it to wider consideration at this time.

A comprehensive survey of the theory, form and substance of the educational systems applied to the youth of the various nations of the world, not only at the present time, but looking backward and considering the subject historically, results in a deduction or a corollary, namely, that the function of all education is to make the kind of men and women which the nation needs for its growth and perpetuity.

Prof. A. V. N. Painter, in his *History of Education*, makes a characterization of the educational spirit or motive of the nations of antiquity by the use of some comprehensive and significant word for each, which enables a rapid and fairly accurate survey of the subject. Thus, the Chinese theory of the education of youth was adopted to perpetuate an exclusive national existence and is fitly described as "Ancestral"; that of India, "Caste"; that of Persia, "State Education"; that of the Semitic people, "Theocratic"; that of the Egyptians, "Priestly"; that of the Spartans, "Martial"; that of the Athenians, "Aesthetic"; and that of the Romans, "Practical." Education during the middle ages is characterized as "Monastic."

These words fairly suggest what the author means, and are keys to the study of detail in each instance.

In the middle ages education of the knight was rep-

resented and typified by the spurs, the gauntlet, the sword and armor. The Burgher's position at that time was represented by the pike, bow and arrow. The education of youth for trade and commerce was the outcome of the necessities of the time, which ultimately brought about the school house, the first of which, in Berne, was built no earlier than A. D. 1481.

The development of educational form and substance in modern times brings to our attention, the school, college, university, technical schools of science and art, professional schools of law, theology and medicine, and in either of the latter categories are training schools of military and naval officers and the War College.

In all times, the progress of events has turned upon prowess of the people. The Army and Navy have been the creators, defenders, and have embodied the spirit of the national life in all instances, notwithstanding the fact that their proficiency and success have been qualified by the intellectual and moral strength of those opposing them. They who have prevailed are the people who were more soldierly. When the people became effeminate or pusillanimous, the Army disappeared and the people were absorbed and destroyed.

The question is pertinent at this time, when the many differentiations are being made for the education of the youth of the country "in order to make the kind of men of which the nation stands in need." How strong should the conviction be that military affairs should enter more generally than heretofore into the education of all youth? The ignorance of men concerning the elementary matters appertaining to the fighting or resisting power of a nation is noticeable, and it may be said, that if such elementary knowledge



were more popular and more widely disseminated, the creators of an army in this country would never dare violate the elementary principles which should control in selecting men for responsible positions, that political considerations as in times gone by should never advance men to high rank without ability or skill as soldiers.

The crude manner in which military affairs are taught to those who volunteer for service in the National Guard in small numbers, shows a lack of appreciation of the ignorance of the hundreds of thousands who do not volunteer.

If the regents of the University of the State of New York took the broad view that the elementary matters of a military character were as important as history, geography and language, young men of twenty-one would have the opportunity of learning the difference between Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery; they would be taught the various departments necessary for the maintenance and handling of an army; also something about ordnance, explosives, fortifications, transportation, food, sanitation and the history of military achievements.

Our universities profess to give a liberal education. Milton's definition of a liberal education is "that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war." Query: Who shall represent the elements of military education from the intellectual standpoint?

Thus far, it has seemed to be taken for granted that the qualifications of a soldier begin with and mainly consist of physical training. Unquestionably, physical training is an absolute prerequisite to the rendition of good service by a soldier, but the intellectual side must not be delayed until after physical training has

been completed, and the intellectual training should begin or be coincident with the growth of the young man. Properly handled, the subjects of the arms of the service, their functions, the practical making and destruction of nations by military operations, as well as the political machinations which have led to the wars, is more worthy of place in a college faculty than some other chairs which have been established.

Military history, or the history of great military campaigns, so elucidated and developed as to be within the comprehension of a young soldier, should be part of a college curriculum.

## TRUSTEES AND FACULTY.

The Faculty recently addressed to Professor Werner the following letter, which was presented at the meeting of November 18 in place of a resolution, by a committee composed of Professor McGuckin, Professor Mott, and Professor Compton, and unanimously adopted:

“DEAR PROFESSOR WERNER:

We, the Faculty of The College of the City of New York, miss you. We miss you as our genial friend and colleague, both in our daily familiar talk and in more formal conference on academic affairs. When the College was transferred from the old buildings to those it now occupies, it brought with it much that was precious to teachers, alumni and students; but we are sure that it transplanted to the new environment nothing that was esteemed more precious than yourself. The older members of the Faculty treasure memories of delightful companionship with you which are more pleasant than those treasured by the newer members only because they reach further into the past, for the longer you are known, the better you are loved. All such memories are indelible, and they carry with them associations of respect, admiration and affection.

The College is now proceeding day by day without your aid in its counsels and without the present charm of your personality in its halls and classrooms; but you are still here, not only because you are often in our thoughts, but because in that complex of varying elements which constitutes the idea of the College, your place is one that no other can take. *Pars magna fuisti; pars magnates.*

We wish you many years of happy, serene activity, devoted without constraint to the objects of your preference. We wish you everything that can brighten your life and stay the approach of any ill. We hope often to see you with us, visiting us with the confident assurance of a cordial welcome at all times from friends to whom your coming will be an occasion of joy.

THE FACULTY.”

At the same meeting Professor Hunt and Professor Coleman, a committee of which Professor Tisdall had also been a member, presented the following minute, which was unanimously adopted, upon the retirement of Professor Herbermann:

"A learned man, a seizing personality and a great teacher of youth left our staff when Professor Charles G. Herbermann resigned. He came in 1869 to fill the chair of Latin Language and Literature from the College of St. Francis Xavier, in which seminary of learning he had been teaching for eleven years. He at once impressed himself by his qualities of mind and heart as strong, virile, just and determined, as one who had the courage of his convictions—of convictions based upon a very solid and immovable foundation.

His devotion to this College and his work for her advancement began when he entered the Faculty, and never intermitted or diminished even when failing sight and other slighter infirmities overtook him.

We knew him, and to-day know him, for a steadfast and trustworthy friend; and if he had foes, he met them front-face, fighting fairly. For decades he kept "open house"—a legendary thing, a custom of other days, when the City and the College were smaller. We picture him sitting in the library of his old downtown home, nightly dispensing generous hospitality, sound advice and wise counsel to students and recent graduates alike.

"He had a son, he wrote a book, he built a house." He collected many books and read them; he loved art and objects of art. He loved good music and for years he sang in his church choir. His fine, resonant baritone voice rang out in many a discussion in the council room of the Faculty and its echoes still linger in our ears.

All those titles and degrees that eminent men receive from sister colleges and universities came to him, and the Pope conferred on him Knighthood in the Order of St. Gregory. For years he was the librarian of this College; he was editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia from its incipency to its completion; he was sometime President of the Catholic Club; and is to-day associated with many historical and archæological bodies. He has been justly called "the most learned Catholic layman in America."



Professor Herbermann was, in the best sense of the word, self-sufficient, imperturbable and dispassionate.

There must be in these hours of his retirement a splendid satisfaction and contentment when he looks back over more than half a century of work, well and faithfully done, upon a host of devoted students and upon colleagues proud to have served with him. May he live long to enjoy his beloved children; his friends, his books, his daily walk abroad!"

The Faculty had been called to meet on November 11, but immediately adjourned on account of the death of Professor Tisdall, which had occurred that morning. In making the motion to adjourn, Professor Johnston spoke briefly in appreciation of the character of Professor Tisdall, and the motion provided also for the appointment of a committee to prepare a formal expression for presentation to the Faculty. The committee was composed of Professors Johnston, Mott, and Brownson. The following minute, which was presented at the meeting of November 18, was unanimously adopted:

"By the death of Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall, the Faculty of The College of the City of New York has lost a colleague who, by length of service, honesty of purpose and devotion to his Alma Mater, has left an impression that will long endure. Both in his College work and in his other activities he showed a strong sense of duty, and he was scrupulously exact in the performance of every task laid upon him, either in the daily course of his teaching or in Faculty meetings and committees. He would never evade one jot or tittle of the prescription. In the discussion of matters of College policy he displayed the utmost seriousness, taking pains to assure himself of the justness of his position and to fortify his judgment with reasons. Believing himself to be right, he would not yield or retreat, even when he found himself in a minority, for he was exceedingly tenacious of his convictions and untiring in his efforts to make them prevail. The traditions and spirit of the Free Academy found in him an example and a constant advocate, and he always stood for accuracy and thorough training as the essentials in the education of youth. Not only on larger questions, but in more trifling things as well, such as sports and games, he exhibited the exactness and tenacity of his disposition and his rigid application of rules and principles. Though he

was not without humor and geniality, the dominant impression he has left is that of undeviatingness, of proceeding directly in the straight line he had marked out for himself.

The Faculty expresses its deep sympathy with his family and enters this note upon its minutes."

A committee, consisting of Professors Johnston, Horne and Kast, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

"The Faculty of the College of the City of New York learn with gratification of the erection of the statue of the late President of the College, General Alexander Stewart Webb, upon the memorable battlefield of Gettysburg. They are profoundly in sympathy with this recognition by his own State of New York of the notable service to the country rendered by him at that critical period; and they also express a feeling of satisfaction that the memorial has been so fittingly placed on the site, where, among other signal actions of his career, he gave the most distinguished and decisive exhibition of his military skill, his unflinching courage, his steadfast devotion to duty and his never failing loyalty to the cause of the Nation."

Two appointments to the teaching staff were made by the Board of Trustees at its meeting of October 26. Mr. William H. Fernschild (A.B., C. C. N. Y., 1911) was appointed tutor in history for the present academic year, and Mr. Edwin T. Hauser was appointed assistant tutor in the department of Hygiene until January 1.

At the same meeting Prof. Frederick B. Robinson, after several months of service as acting director, was appointed Director of the Evening Session of the College.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

---

By a curious coincidence in the complete registration figures for the present term, the number of students enrolled in the day session of the College proper is exactly 1915,

**Registration.** which is, as has already been indicated, four hundred more than the number a year ago. Of the total, 70 are special students; 1845 are regular candidates for degrees. The number of new students this term is 611.

The final registration in the evening session at the College is 984, after the elimination of a number of students who had been admitted on probation and found to be inadequately prepared. The present registration is the largest in the history of the session. Over three hundred of these students are city employees. In addition, the enrollment in the evening courses given by City College instructors at the Municipal Building down town was about 130 before the end of November, but here the figures were not complete.

In the Extension Courses for Teachers this term there are enrolled 5,133 of the teachers in the city schools. This total, which is about fifteen hundred greater than that of last year, is evidently to some extent a response to the diffusion of the system in the different boroughs, according to the plan which was described in the October *QUARTERLY*. There are in all fifty-one courses given by forty-two different instructors at seventeen different centers including the College, where, of course, a large proportion of them are still given. The numbers taking the different courses range from about 25 to over 500. There are four courses in which over three hundred are enrolled and thirteen with over one hundred each.

The total registration in the preparatory department of the College is 1,911, which is several hundred less than last year, a fact due to the limitations of accommodation in Townsend Harris Hall. Last year there were two separate sessions, morning and afternoon, and the students of the final half year were in the main building. This year these students are all in Townsend Harris Hall, and there is a single extended program of classes.

The increase in the number of students in the College proper has already brought about a scarcity of rooms for many special purposes incidental to college activities.

Registration in the new evening courses given in the Municipal Building, in co-operation with New York University, began so late, owing to unforeseen occasions of delay, that the work there this term is regarded as really preparatory to a much greater development in the term beginning next February. The co-operative enrollment there at the time this *QUARTERLY* went to press was 270.

New York University, which may be looked upon as a pioneer in educational work in the Municipal Building, has now relinquished control and supervision of the work. Such administrative control has now passed to the Director of the Evening Session of the College of the City of New York, Professor Robinson. He will act as administrative officer for all the courses in the Municipal Building; and the City College will be directly responsible for that work, as well as the work in civic administration and engineering subjects, which was begun four years ago at the College buildings.

President Mezes has appointed a Committee on Municipal Service Survey, of which Professor Duggan is Chairman. Prof. **Municipal Service.** Frederick E. Breithut, of the department of Chemistry, is in active charge of correlating the work of the committee with the departments of the city government. A complete survey of the municipal service has been made. The forms of service for which the College can prepare men have been charted. Those forms of service in which the College can increase the efficiency of those already in the City service have also been charted. Courses to fit the needs of both prospective and present employees of the City are now being planned. The co-operation of the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Training School for Public Service and the Municipal Civil Service Commission has been secured. An arrangement has been made with the latter whereby an intelligence office and clearing house for positions in the City service has been established



at the College. Similar arrangements with the State and Federal services will be arranged in the near future. Conferences have been held with the heads of City Departments or their representatives, with the heads of the College Departments, the representatives of the New York Civil Service Society, the Employees' Conference Committee of the City of New York, and other similar agencies. A questionnaire concerning courses desired has been sent to the employees of the City. The answers to these questionnaires are now being tabulated and interpreted. It is hoped that as a result of the work of this Committee, the College will more than ever fulfil one of its natural functions as the College of the City—a training school for public service.

President Mezes was the speaker at a dinner of the Schoolmasters' Association, which was held on October 9 at the Aldine Club. The subject of his address was "Expertness in Education." At the fifty-first convocation of the University of the State of New York he was called upon to speak as one of the college presidents who had entered upon office during the past year. On November 17 he addressed the Association of Urban Universities at its annual meeting in Cincinnati, of which there is an account elsewhere in this issue of the QUARTERLY.

Dean Carleton L. Brownson represented the City College Faculty at the inauguration of Dr. MacCracken as President of Vassar College. Professor Baskerville, on the same occasion, represented the University of Virginia. Egbert M. Turner and Norman Salit were the City College students' representatives at the Intercollegiate Conference held in conjunction with the Fiftieth Anniversary of Vassar College and the inauguration of the new president. At the second Student Intercollegiate Conference, Norman Salit upheld the affirmative of the proposition that academic credit should be given for non-curricular work.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, ex-Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, noted author, lecturer and pacifist, made an eloquent and impassioned plea for "Peace" in the Great Hall of the City College on Thursday, November 18, at noon. A very large body of students heard the distin-

guished guest of the College. "Three things in our day," said Dr. Jordan, "more important than anything else in a public and political way are: First, to keep this nation out of the war; second, to stop European slaughter; third, to establish lasting peace, through federation, when the war is over." Throughout his address the speaker was followed by an intensely interested audience. Professor Stephen P. Duggan presided.

The semi-annual prize-speaking contest was held in the Great Hall on Friday evening, November 12, 1915, with a program of unusual interest. The original orations com-

**Prize Speaking.** peting for the prize of the Board of Trustees and the Drummond Prize, by members of the Junior and Senior Classes, were as follows: "Signs of Internationalism," by Genio Reale; "Prison Reform," by Henry M. J. Mannix; "International Arbitration," by John A. Harrer; "The Menace of Industrial Unrest," by Samuel H. Friedman; "World Government," by Anthony J. Armore; "Economy—False and True," by Daniel G. Krinowsky. The poetry declamations for the Roemer Prize, by members of the Sophomore Class, were Browning's "My Last Duchess," by Milton E. Schattman, Service's "Song of the Wage Slave," by David Pisik, and Coppée's, "The Benediction," by James W. McGrath.

The prize of the Board of Trustees was awarded to Samuel H. Friedman, the Drummond Prize to Daniel G. Krinowsky, and the Roemer Prize to James W. McGrath. The judges were Professors Dielman, Brownson, and Ilgen. Professor Erastus Palmer presided, and Professor Baldwin rendered the interludes upon the organ.

The Associate Alumni held their annual memorial exercises in the Great Hall Sunday afternoon, in honor of those graduates who had passed away during the year. The speak-

**Memorial Services.** ers were President Thomas W. Churchill, of the Board of Education, Daniel P. Hays and Richard R. Bowker. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, President of the Association, presided. The City College Glee Club rendered Handel's "Trust in the Lord," from the "Largo." Professor Samuel A. Baldwin gave an elegy by Borowski and Beethoven's "Moonlight

Sonata" on the organ. President Greenbaum presented the roll of the deceased to the College, which was accepted by President Mezes. Dr. Henry Mottet pronounced the invocation, and at the end of the exercises delivered the benediction.

President Thomas W. Churchill spoke eloquently of his former Professor of Greek, Fitz Gerald Tisdall. He said in part:

"Fitz Gerald Tisdall! Gentleman and scholar, preceptor of youth and foster father of the city's older children! To see his own pupils grow up and occupy places of prominence in the community—what a joy and satisfaction! His record makes these services *in memoriam* breathe of congratulations for work well-done."

Richard R. Bowker spoke with deep feeling, and paid a splendid tribute to the memory of his former friend, Gilbert Holmes Crawford of the class of 1868. He referred to Mr. Crawford's distinguished scholarship and unstinted services to his city and his Alma Mater. "Gilbert Crawford," he said, "began a work, the completion of which was carried through later. One step in the College's physical growth, the wing extension in the old building, resulted finally in these structures. He thought not of fame. He lived the life of a true American and found in his scholarship the joy of life."

Statistics recently gathered indicate that a little over 64% of the students in the day session of the City College earn, either

<b>Self Help in College.</b>	wholly or in part, the money to pay their own expenses; 19% of them contribute to the support of the families to which they belong. These figures, which furnish an interesting answer to questions upon the subject that were raised while the budget was under consideration, are based upon anonymous replies to a brief questionnaire from 1,422 students who were present in their class rooms during a particular hour on the morning of October 19—so large a proportion of the total number in College that there is every reason to think that the percentages are substantially correct. A similar investigation made the next day among the younger students in Townsend Harris Hall showed, as would be expected, a smaller percentage of self-support. Slightly over 22% of the preparatory students earn the money for their expenses, either wholly or in
----------------------------------	--

part, and 9% of them contribute to the support of their families.

Officers of the Students' Aid Association, which has a fund that was first established by the alumni in 1857 to assist worthy college students by temporary loans, state that the amount so loaned last year was greater than in any year since the establishment of the fund, and that need for such aid has been especially noteworthy during the past year.

The Employment Bureau also is extending its activities in many directions. Its secretary again desires to direct the attention of the Faculty, the Alumni and their friends to the fact that he can supply them with help for almost every kind of work. Our young men will do anything, he says, and do it well. A card addressed to Mr. Henry Katz, secretary, at the College, or a telephone call of Audubon 1280, will receive prompt attention.

The principle, long championed, that small numbers in the Student Council would make for greater efficiency has been proved by the first body to meet under the new scheme, to work well in practice. The new system provides membership in the Student Council for four seniors, four juniors, two sophomores and two freshmen, besides ex-officio places for the eight class presidents, the president of the Athletic Association, and the editors of the three college publications.

The election of two lower seniors to serve for one year as members of the Discipline Committee was the result of long and careful deliberation. Because of the importance of the position, and the large responsibility attached to it, twelve names were submitted for consideration by the Council, and four ballots were cast before a final decision was reached.

A Student Council tax of ten cents for each student is levied each term. The collection is made directly in a single hour in the classrooms on a day set for that purpose. Nearly fifteen hundred students paid the last assessment.

The Assembly Committee has held three assemblies and provided for several more. The plans for the establishment of a co-operative book store are now rapidly being formulated. A Reorganization Committee is at work to devise a scheme for a comprehensive general organization which shall include the Athletic



Association, the *Campus*, the *Mercury*, every club, organization and association in the college, with the exception of fraternities, and finally every student of the college. The Student Council slogan, oft repeated, is, "Student democracy has come to stay."

A Thanksgiving assembly was held under the auspices of the Student Council on Wednesday, November 24, 1915, in the Great Hall. Mr. Daniel G. Krinowsky presided.

**Thanksgiving.** The program included an address by President Mezes and the following other numbers: a violin solo, Isaac Halpern, '16; Handel's "Largo," the Glee Club; Chopin's "Scherzo," Bernard Kessner, '19; "Shipwrecked," by Coppeé, H. A. Manz, '16; violin solo, Nathan Singer, '16; "Dank Gebet," the Glee Club.

President Mezes addressed a meeting of the Philosophical Society of the College on November 4, 1915, in the Doremus Lecture Theatre. The President chose as his subject,

**A "Former Philosopher."** "Some Rambling Remarks of a Former Philosopher." He was greeted by a large and appreciative audience of students and Faculty members, who listened attentively to a careful and convincing argument for Neo-Realism.

A new Rifle and Revolver Club, with the authorization of the Trustees, was organized among the students of the College in October, with a membership of forty-five. The

**Rifle Club.** president is Nathan Hale Lerner, of the senior class. The club meets for practice three times a week at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, under the instruction of an officer of the regiment. Dr. Estabrooke, of the Chemistry department, who organized the club, is the president of the Yonkers Division of the National Rifle Association.

The Hon. Marcus M. Marks, the Borough President of Manhattan, addressed a large gathering of the Menorah Society on

**Borough President Marks.** Thursday, October 21, upon Borough Government. In the course of his interesting account of that part of the municipal administration which is directed from the Borough President's office, Mr. Marks particularly described his experiment of dividing the borough into sixteen dis-

tricts, with a local advisory commission in each, and the trial boards which have successfully replaced arbitrary action in dealing with cases of discipline among civil service employees.

The College Young Men's Christian Association held an informal "Reunion Dinner" on Friday evening, December 3, at

**Y. M. C. A.**

the Hotel St. Denis. The aim of the Associa-

**Reunion Dinner.**

tion was to bring together the alumni, faculty and undergraduates. Speakers on the program for the evening were President Sidney E. Mezes, Professor Harry E. Fosdick, of the Union Theological Seminary; Dr. John H. Finley, Professor Duggan and the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, '56.

The Board of Education Public Lecture system includes this year a course of lectures by representative men upon "Education-

**Evening Public Lectures.**

al Institutions," which is being given at two centers, the Harlem Branch of the Y. M. C.

A., and the Prospect Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. One lecture is devoted to the College of the City of New York, and is given by Professor Duggan. As usual, a number of the members of the Faculty are giving courses in the system directed by Dr. Leipziger. Professor Clark has a course of eleven lectures upon Economics at Public School 90. Professor Guthrie is giving this term the first ten in a course of twenty-eight on American history at Public School 59; Professor Horne is giving his course of eleven on "Great Novelists of the Past Century" at the Hamilton Grange Branch of the New York Public Library; Professor Mead, five lectures on "Comparative Government" at Public School 16, Queens; Professor Ball, five lectures on Roman history at Public School 184, Manhattan, and also the same course at the Richmond Hill High School; Professor Schapiro, eight lectures upon "The French Revolution and the Advance of Democracy in Europe" at the Commercial High School; Mr. Weinberg, five lectures upon "The Art Spirit of the North" at the Greenpoint Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. Single lectures also upon art, by Mr. Weinberg, and literature, by Dr. Otis and Mr. Tynan, are being given in various centers this fall.

The Adolph Lewisohn Stadium was the scene on Friday even-

ing, October 29, of an inspiring "Citizenship Day Celebration,"

**First Voters in the Stadium.** a reception to first voters of the City. It is estimated that five thousand persons attended the exercises. The principal aim of the Citizenship Day Committee, which had charge of the celebration, was to arouse in the hearts of the newly born voters a love of this country, of its flag, its history, its government. Patriotism was the keynote of the evening. Six hundred boy scouts maintained order and looked after the comfort of the visitors.

The Stadium was draped with American flags and brilliantly illuminated, both directly and by portable cable. The Police and Letter Carriers bands played National airs. Every epoch-making historical event in the life of the country was shown upon a giant screen facing the stands. A trained chorus of three hundred and fifty voices from the People's Choral Union, under the direction of Edward G. Marquard, sang "America" and several folk-songs as a feature of the interesting program.

Mayor Mitchel, in welcoming the voters, laid special stress on the need of a spirit favorable to the adequate defence of the nation.

Cleveland H. Dodge then read a letter from President Wilson regretting his inability to be present and extending hearty greetings to the guests of the evening. Frederic C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration, presided, and short addresses were also made by the Assistant Commissioner of Labor, Louis F. Post, by President Mezes and by Adolph Lewisohn.

A complete lighting system for the Stadium, with provision for temporary connections to the field for stage lighting by means of a portable cable, was recently installed at a cost of several thousand dollars, through the generosity of the donor of the structure, Mr. Adolph Lewisohn.

## IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

---

Professor Baskerville will attend the Educational Conference on Foreign Service Training, which is to meet in Washington on December 31. The *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for October published

his article on "The Rate of Evaporation of Ether from Oils and its Application in Oil-Ether Colonic Anesthesia."

Prof. L. Henry Friedburg, who, after thirty years of service, has been retired with the title of Associate Professor Emeritus, was the guest at a farewell banquet given him on October 30 by the staff of the Chemistry Department. Professor Friedburg was graduated from Goettingen in 1870, and was for a time associated with Bunsen and Kekule. He was Professor of Toxicology at the American College and at the Flower Hospital and Medical College. He is the author of numerous papers on analytical and organic chemistry, and holds various patents. He has also edited and translated Robert's "Practical Toxicology for Physicians and Students," and is the author of several text books.

On November 8 Professor Breithut addressed the staff of the Training School for Public Service of the Bureau of Municipal Research on "The City College and Public Service." He is in active charge of the Municipal Service Survey Committee, which is engaged in studying the ways in which the College and the City can co-operate in giving courses for city employees, and in the training of College men for city positions.

Dr. Estabrooke has been elected president of the Chemistry Teachers' Club. At the meeting of the club on October 16 Dr. Curtis spoke on "The Advisability of Establishing a Club Journal."

The following lectures have been or are to be delivered to the students of Chemistry 17 by the experts of the Central Testing Laboratory: October 14, Mr. Walter Erlenkotten, "Coal"; October 21, Mr. Hermann W. Mahr, "Research"; October 28, Mr. Samuel Monash, "Soaps and Varnishes"; November 4, Mr. A. D. St. John, "Asphalt"; November 11, Mr. John K. Luik, "Rubber"; November 18, Mr. Ernest C. Moffett, "Paint." December 2, Mr. Charles Crew, "Oils and Greases"; December 9, Mr. Wilbur H. Jones, "Report Writing and Court Work"; December 16, Dr. Otto H. Klein, "Review of the Work of the Laboratory to Date."

Professor Duggan was re-elected President of the New York Academy of Public Education at its meeting on November 18; at the same meeting also Professor Klapper was re-elected Secretary of the Association.

#### **Education.**



On October 16, Professor Duggan presided at a luncheon at the City Club, arranged for the discussion of the Gary "Work, Study and Play" system of public education. The attendance was very large. Among the speakers, besides Superintendent Wirt, who was there to explain the system, were Dr. Ettinger, John Martin of the Board of Education, Principal Angelo Patri, and a number of other well-known educators.

Professor Heckman, as Director of the Educational Clinic, opened a branch of the Clinic, on November 18, at Public School Number 9, in The Bronx, where with a weekly session it will co-operate with the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education. Another branch of the Clinic also has been planned to act in co-operation with the Public Education Association for its Visiting Teachers. An article by Professor Heckman upon "The Measurement of Mental Processes" appeared in the November number of *Ungraded*, the organ of the Ungraded Teachers' Association of New York City.

The *Educational Review* for November contained an article by Professor Klapper upon "The Bureau of Attendance and Child Welfare," a discussion of the organization and possibilities of this branch of educational work in New York.

The so-called "volitional" course on Modern English Literature has met with gratifying success. The section dealing with the Drama has been completed, but the students  
**English.** have requested Mr. Tynan to continue the work with a special class, and he has kindly consented to do so.

Dr. David Klein was married on June 22, 1915, to Miss Hannah Herschorn, of Montreal, Canada.

Dr. Felix Grendon contributes an article called "The Vote," to the November 1st number of the *New Review*. It is a summary of a number of very important arguments in favor of female suffrage.

Professors Mott and Crowne represented the College at the 29th annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, during the Thanksgiving recess. They also took part in the College Conference on English which was held in connection with this meeting.

The German Library, now permanently housed in Room 308, presents the following increases in the number of books included under its various subdivisions, since the report printed in the December, 1914, number of the QUARTERLY (the 1914 figures are given in parentheses): classical German literature, 300 volumes (260); literary miscellanies, 410 (402); dictionaries, 60 (58); annotated texts, 190 (182); modern literature, 700 (538); *Kulturgeschichte*, 95 (69); criticism, 61, (47); philological periodicals, 66 (63); other divisions, 200. Accessions are being regularly received, both by purchase and by gift. The total number of books is now 2,082.

Professor Hartmann has recently devoted considerable time to the study of Russian literature and social conditions, and has produced a number of translations in these fields. To the Sunday Magazine Section of the *New York Call*, he contributed two translations of short stories, from the Russian of O. L. d'Or: "The Truth" (September 26) and "Sacred Art" (October 10). At present he is most interested, however, in the short stories of Arkadyi Averchenko, two of which have already appeared: "A Spiritual Drama: The Life of Man," in the *New Republic* (November 6), and "Insult and Super-Insult" ("*Ninotchka*" in the original Russian), in the *Smart Set* for December, 1915. To the *New York Sun* (Sunday, October 10, 1915) he contributed an original article entitled "The Ukraine, a Forgotten Nation," of which a translation into Swedish, by another hand, appeared in *Nordstjernen* (semi-weekly, New York) in two instalments on October 26th and November 2nd. Two pamphlets on the Ukrainian national aspirations were translated during the Summer by Professor Hartmann, one from the German of Stefan Rudnitsky, Privatdozent in Geography at the University of Lemberg ("The Ukraine and the Ukrainians"), the other from the Swedish of Gustaf Steffen, Professor of Sociology at the University of Gothenberg ("Russia, Poland, and the Ukraine"). Both were published by the Ukrainian National Council in Jersey City.

In his more accustomed sphere, that of literary criticism in German and Scandinavian literature, Professor Hartmann has recently printed two articles: "Strindberg in 1915," in the January, 1916, number of the *American-Scandinavian Review*, and

"Schnitzler's Vienna," in the December 15th number of the *New Review*.

Dean Brownson has been designated as acting head of the Greek Department, since the death of Professor Tisdall.

Professor Brown addressed the Classical Club of Hunter College on November 5th, upon "The Literature of Modern Greece."

Professor Schapiro delivered an address before the Teachers' Association of Hartford, Conn., on Friday, November 12th, on "German Nationalism." Professor Schapiro's article in the April *Forum*, upon "The War of the European Cultures," was translated almost entire in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (Paris, May, 1915), whose editor in commenting upon it declared that it had "le merite d'une abondante suggestion d'idees." The article also attracted attention in England.

On November 24th, Professor Herbermann was present as the guest of the Herbermann Classical Society, and made an address in the History Lecture Room.

"Contributions to Equilong Geometry" is the subject of a thesis submitted by Paul H. Linehan to the Faculty of Columbia University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Ph. D. The thesis is now being printed by the New Era Printing Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Professor Baldwin continues his recitals to the public on Sundays and Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock, with renewed interest on the part of the people. The Sunday audience fills the Great Hall. This is the ninth year of these recitals and at the close of the season the 500th recital will be reached.

A course in Harmony is being given this term for the first time and has been welcomed by a considerable number of students.

The College Orchestra and Glee Club continue their activities with increased memberships.

Prof. A. J. Goldfarb was recently invited to read a paper before the Academy of Sciences on "Recent Experiments in the Experimental Production of Fused Embryos and Monstrosities." At the meeting some of the foremost biologists were present, and took part in the discussion. The paper was widely noticed in metropolitan dailies, and received favorable comment in scientific journals. Professor Goldfarb is now contributing to the *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen*, the foremost journal of experimental zoölogy in Europe, a series of papers entitled, "Experimentally Fused Larvæ of Echinoderms, with Special Reference to their Skeletons," of which four have already appeared. The first paper was published as a part of the Carnegie Publications.

Professor Overstreet made an address upon "Lines of Religious Reconstruction" before the Unitarian Conference of the Middle States and Canada, in Pittsburgh, on November 16th. On Sunday, November 21st, he lectured to the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society upon "Thanksgiving and the Spirit of the New Religion."

At the fourth annual meeting of the Conference on Legal and Social Philosophy, at Columbia University on November 26th, Prof. M. R. Cohen spoke upon "'Real' and 'Ideal' Forces in Civil Law." Professor Cohen is the secretary of the Conference, and has been prominent in developing its organization.

The College, through the Department of Political Science, is co-operating with several commercial and manufacturing associations in giving a course of study of Foreign Trade. The co-operating organizations are the Merchants' Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and two national manufacturers' associations, the American Manufacturers' Export Association and the National Association of Manufacturers. Prof. Guy Edward Snider is director of the course.

Each of the organizations mentioned has appointed one or two business men from among its membership to advise on the conduct and content of the course. On this Advisory Committee are C. F. Gregory, of the International Harvester Company; Morris



Coster, Export Manager of the Westinghouse Manufacturing and Electric Company; E. A. deLima, President of the Battery Park National Bank; H. S. Demarest, of Greene, Tweed & Company; Lee Kohns and Charles H. Tuttle, Trustees of the College of the City of New York, and Dr. Snider. The committee selects the topics for discussion and suggests the business men whose experience best fits them to discuss these topics before the class. Occasionally they preside at the meetings and take part in the class discussions.

Besides this Advisory Committee, there is also an Executive Committee composed of members of the class. This committee co-operates with the Director of the course in framing a set of questions to be answered by the speaker in his talk before the class. These questions call for specific information based upon experience. The "case" method is used in the treatment of topics. This committee also assists in framing a questionnaire which is given each week to the class. The answers to the questionnaire are to be found only in the experiences of exporters. These answers are digested and classified by the Director. There is built up thus a body of case material which is returned to the members of the class for study.

The course covers sales organization and sales methods in foreign trade, financial organization and financing export trade, transportation problems and government regulations affecting international trade. Special attention is given to current problems arising out of war conditions, such as the British Orders in Council and the decrees and regulations of various governments. The class meets three times a week, twice for talks by business men at the Custom House, and a third time at the City College for a discussion hour to correlate and systematize the week's work. The membership of the class is made up largely of men engaged in foreign trade. Many of these men occupy positions of responsibility, such as export sales managers, and traffic men. The class numbers 227.

Professor Snider addressed the American Manufacturers' Export Association at their sixth annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore, on October 27th, upon "Training for the Export Trade."

Professors Clark and Snider are giving a course in economics

twice a week for the year, to the members of the National City Bank Club at the National City Bank.

Professor Guthrie was one of the speakers in a debate upon "The Higher Feminism" as elaborated in Ellen Key's books, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on November 19th, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. With Professor Guthrie in the defence of the conservative view was Mrs. John Martin. The speakers upon the other side were Prof. Scott Nearing and Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale.

Assistant Professor Frederick B. Robinson was elected to the office of Secretary and Treasurer at the recent meeting (November 15th-17th) of the Association of Urban Universities, at Cincinnati.

Professor A. Foucher, of the University of Paris, the Visiting French Professor for the current year in American institutions of higher learning, spent the morning of November 16th at the College, visiting some of the classes in French. He expressed himself as delighted with what he saw and heard and enjoyed discussing topics in French literature in his native tongue with the young men.

Professor Louis Delamarre has delivered lectures on French literature recently at Worcester and Lowell, Mass., Bayonne and Brooklyn,—in the latter place before the Institute of Arts and Sciences. His first local address was made for the Alliance Française, November 19th, on "La France à l'Exposition de San Francisco." Professor Delamarre is giving at the College a course on the Nineteenth Century French literature for the Alliance Française and the extension work. The Romantic Movement is being studied this term; the French Drama will be taken up in the spring. This is the first time in the history of our Extensions lectures that a course is being given entirely in a foreign language.

A new impetus to the acquisition of French in Townsend Harris Hall has been given by the recent formation of the "Petit Cercle Jusserand" under the guidance of Mr. Edmond Le Maire of the French Department. This society, following the example

of the older organization in the College, has begun to develop an enthusiastic ardor for the study of spoken French.

Dr. Ralph Tilmont, who is on leave of absence from the department, has been appointed an official censor for the Russian government, in Petrograd. Dr. Tilmont is a Belgian, and had previously been in the diplomatic service.

## ALUMNI NOTES

MINUTES OF THE ALUMNI MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI OF  
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, INC., HELD IN  
TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Greenbaum in the chair.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes of the preceding annual meeting be dispensed with, and that these minutes be approved as written by the secretary.

The secretary then read the annual report of the Board of Directors.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the corporation accept, approve and adopt the annual report of the Directors. The resolutions therein contained were adopted as follows; with the exception of Number 7:

I. Resolved, that the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Treasurer submitted at this meeting be and the same hereby are accepted, approved, adopted and ordered on file; that this Resolution expressly approves the payment by the Treasurer of the excess of disbursements over receipts from the annual dinner, the payment of expenses of the Annual Social Meeting, the payment of two hundred dollars (\$200) to the City College Employment Bureau, fifty dollars (\$50) to the Biological Society, and two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) to enable the Secretary to employ an assistant for publicity work, and all other payments reported by the Treasurer.

II. Resolved, that the next annual dinner of the Associate Alumni be held on a Saturday evening in the latter part of February, 1916, at a price not to exceed \$3.50 per cover, and that the officers and directors be authorized and instructed to make all arrangements and to pay the expenses necessarily incurred by them in providing such dinner, inviting guests, et cetera, and that the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to pay out of the Treasury of this Corporation the deficit, if any, between the receipts and disbursements, of such dinner.



III. Resolved, that the officers and directors are hereby instructed to make arrangements prior to the Annual Meeting to be held in November, 1916, to secure a hotel for the 1917 dinner, leaving to the incoming administration all other details.

IV. Resolved, that the Board of Directors be empowered to make arrangements for the next Annual Social Meeting of this Corporation to be held in connection with the commencement exercises of the class of June, 1916.

V. Resolved, that the thanks of the Associate Alumni are hereby expressed to Everett P. Wheeler, '56, for his services as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Annual Dinner; to Mr. Robert C. Birkhahn, '01, for his services as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Social Reunion held in June, 1915, and to Mr. John S. Battell, '73, our Historian, and Mr. Howard C. Green, '02, our Associate Historian for their services during the past year; and that the Secretary is hereby instructed to communicate the thanks of the Alumni by individual letters to the respective gentlemen named.

VI. Resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to Dr. Sidney E. Mezes the congratulations of the Alumni Association on his successful completion of one year of sound, far-sighted and progressive administration of college affairs as President of the College of the City of New York.

VII. Resolved, that the officers and directors of the Alumni Association are hereby instructed to take over the publication of the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY from the City College Quarterly Association as soon as suitable arrangements can be completed between the two corporations.

VIII. Resolved, that the officers and directors of the Alumni Association are hereby instructed to take all necessary steps leading to the establishment of an Alumni Club House and Social House for undergraduates, and that the permission of the Alumni body is hereby granted to the special committee appointed to take charge of this matter to open subscription lists to raise the necessary funds.

In connection with Resolution VII, protracted discussion followed, in which Mr. Reich, representing the Campus Association, proposed the following plan:

For the same sum of money as the Association has been paying

to the City College Quarterly Association, the Campus Association agrees to furnish to each dues-paying member of Corporation, a weekly copy of the periodical, together with a semi-annual supplement to contain the same sort of material as published in the CITY COLLEGE QUARTERLY. An editor, to be appointed by the Alumni Association, is to serve as a member of the editorial board of the Campus, and a page will be devoted exclusively to Alumni news. The plan of the Campus Association was referred to the committee which will have this matter under consideration.

In connection with Resolution VIII, there was a great deal of discussion in which Mr. Kohns, Dr. Mason, President Greenbaum, Professor Robinson, Mr. Levussove, Mr. Schneider and Professor Duggan participated. It was finally moved, seconded and carried that the entire question involved in this resolution be referred to a joint committee, consisting of the existing library committee, and a special committee to be appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Treasurer then read his annual report, showing a balance on this date in the National City Bank in the general fund of \$167.37; in the permanent fund—Union Square Savings Bank, \$2,266.14, in the Broadway Savings Institution, \$1,945.07, making a total in the permanent fund of \$4,211.21, and a grand total of \$4,378.58. The Treasurer reported that there were four outstanding checks for \$593.35.

The Secretary then read the report of the Auditing Committee, signed by William Fox, for the Committee, to the effect that they had examined the report of Charles Murray, Treasurer, together with vouchers and passbook, and found the same correct. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Corporation accept, approve and adopt the Treasurer's report.

The Historian, John S. Battell, presented his report which was in print, and was distributed to all the members. On motion duly seconded and carried, his report was accepted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors.

In addition to the twelve Directors nominated by the nominating committee, namely, Everett P. Wheeler, '56; Charles H. Nettleton, '70; Samuel Greenbaum, '72; James M. Donald, '72; Lewis S. Burchard, '77; Henry G. Kost, '80; Thomas W. Churchill, '82; Lee Kohns, '84; Bashford Dean, '86; Gano Dunn, '89; Louis Scheuer, '91; Frederick B. Robinson, '04, the following inde-

pendent nominations were made from the floor; John S. Roberts, '95; Benjamin M. Briggs, '61; Frederick Zorn, '10; Charles A. Downer, '86; John S. Battell, '73 and Howard C. Green, '02.

While the ballots for the Directors were being counted, it was moved, seconded and carried that the meeting proceed to the election of fifteen members of the Nominating Committee. It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the fifteen members of the Nominating Committee. Carried. The ballot was cast, and the members were declared elected.

It was moved seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the offices of Historian, Associate Historian, Auditors and Inspectors of Election; the Secretary cast the ballot and the candidates were declared elected.

The result of the vote for Directors was announced as follows: Everett P. Wheeler, '56; Charles H. Nettleton, '70; Samuel Greenbaum, '72; James M. Donald, '72; Lewis S. Burchard, '77; Henry G. Kost, '80; Thomas W. Churchill, '82; Lee Kohns, '84; Frederick Zorn, '10; Gano Dunn, '89; Charles A. Downer, '86, and Frederick B. Robinson, '04.

On motion seconded and carried, the secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the nominees as President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President Third Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. A ballot was cast and the candidates were declared elected:

President, Samuel Greenbaum, '72.

First Vice-President, Charles P. Fagnani, '73.

Second Vice-President, Gano Dunn, '89.

Third Vice-President, Lee Kohns, '84.

Treasurer, Charles Murray, '84.

Secretary, Gabriel R. Mason, '03.

Resolutions in memory of Gilbert Holmes Crawford, class of 1868 were read and adopted. Mr. Burchard read resolutions in memory of Fitz Gerald Tisdall, class of 1859 which were adopted. Mr. Thomson read resolutions in memory of Dr. Duncan McFarlan, ex-'71, which were adopted.

The President appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Professor Tisdall, to be held on Sunday, November 14th. The

committee consisted of Mr. Huehner, Professor Burke, Colonel Lydecker, Dr. Klein, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Battell.

Resolutions in memory of Dr. Thomas Hunter were read and adopted.

Colonel Lydecker then called the attention of the Association to the fact that recently a monument of General Webb was erected at Gettysburg, and that it was possible to obtain a replica of this monument for the College at a nominal cost. It was moved that a committee of 15 be appointed by the chair to urge this matter on the Alumni in order to raise the necessary funds. Amended that the committee consist of one member from each of the graduating classes. Amendment lost. Motion carried.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to send out with notice of annual meeting such resolutions as had been previously adopted by the Board of Directors.

Motion made, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to draft letters to Professors Werner and Herbermann to commemorate their services to the College. The committee consisted of Messrs. Downer, Burchard and Lydecker.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the chair be empowered to appoint a committee of young men to urge the members of their classes to become active members of the Alumni, and that the cost of postage and stationery, if necessary, be borne by the Alumni Association: also that a committee be appointed to correct the list of Alumni and their addresses.

The meeting then adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall.

Respectfully submitted,

GABRIEL R. MASON,  
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, held at the College, October 23, 1915, the following minutes were unanimously adopted:

With great sorrow we record the death, on the 13th of October, 1915, of our fellow director and brother alumnus, Gilbert Holmes Crawford, of the Class of 1868.

As a student he was peerless. Both during his course and at graduation, he won the highest honors in the gift of the College. His list of prizes testifies to his leadership from year to year. He



was the Valedictorian of his class at Commencement, and was at once elected into the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. At Columbia Law School, in open competition with the graduates of the leading colleges of the country, he gained renown for his Alma Mater by receiving at graduation the highest honor awarded, the first prize in Municipal Law.

Since graduation, his career in his profession and in the community has been one of solid attainment and distinction. He was a lawyer of great ability and of the purest integrity. He has always stood in the first rank of the "living arguments" to whom the advocates of the College have been proud to refer—in character, life, and achievement a constant demonstration of the manner in which the College has paid its debt to the city.

As an Alumnus, his loyalty and devotion have been without stint or limit. Again and again he has cheerfully and efficiently responded to every call of the College and of the Associate Alumni for his services and his talents. To mention only two recent instances, at the first great Memorial Meeting, a year ago, in commemoration of our dead of the preceding two years, he spoke in generous and eloquent tribute of those whom he has so untimely followed, and when the Alumni rallied to bid "Hail and Farewell" to our retiring President, Dr. Finley, it was Crawford who represented the Alumni in the presentation of their tribute. At the great "Jubilees" which celebrated the rounding out of fifty years of service of Professor Compton and then again of Professor Werner, he took the headship and the lion's share of executive labor.

As Commissioner of Education of the city and Trustee of the College, and Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the College, he rendered pioneer service in increasing the College plant and in launching and supporting new features and policies of College development. He furnished inspiration and example to his closest and dearest lifelong friends, Edward Morse Shepard, '69, and Theodore F. Miller, '69, who, in their turn, succeeded him in the Chair, and who each, like him, demonstrated in splendid service the grateful loyalty of the true Alumnus.

Surviving them he stood foremost among our strong and faithful ones.

Chiefly do all of us who knew the favor of his friendship feel

this irreparable loss. He had a gift for friendship,—a great, warm heart, a dauntless, tender, manly character, sturdy, cheerful, helpful,—a winning, a memorable personality.

On behalf of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, we, the Directors, extend to the widow and children, the sister and the brothers of Gilbert Holmes Crawford, the sincerest assurance of our grief and our sympathy. We, too, take honor to ourselves in that he was one of us. We, too, shall cherish pride and affection for one of the very greatest, truest, most loyal, and best loved of our brotherhood.

Fitz Gerald Tisdall, Valedictorian of the Class of 1859, Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Professor of Greek in the College of the City of New York, passed away on the 11th day of November, 1915. His brother Alumni, in annual meeting assembled, desire to express their sorrow at the loss of their illustrious comrade.

His undergraduate career was brilliant, and his standing the very highest. He received the highest honors that the College could bestow. First, as tutor in English, Mathematics, Latin and Greek, for twenty years, and then from 1879 until his death, as professor of the Greek Language and Literature, he gave his lifework to the service of his Alma Mater.

In 1874 he received his Doctorate in Philosophy from the University of New York. From 1870 to 1879 he was the Director of the Cooper Union's School of Science and Art. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Philological Association, the Greek Club, the University Club, the City College Club, the Archæological Institute of America, the Clionian Society, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. In several organizations he was elected President, Vice-President, Councillor, or other officer. His was the quiet, honorable, and fruitful career of a classical scholar and instructor.

During the Draft Riot in this city in 1863, he patriotically volunteered and bore arms.

As an Alumnus, he was constant in attendance and in service, wise in counsel, unfailing in loyalty.

In 1910, his fiftieth year of service in the College, was celebrated by a banquet in his honor and the presentation of his portrait to the College.

We remember with pride and affection his talents, his scholarship, his culture, his labor, his faithful comradeship and we tender with personal grief, our united sympathy to his bereaved widow. Such scholars and such men make our roll illustrious, and Alma Mater and all her sons mourn his loss.

The Directors of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York note the death of Dr. Thomas Hunter with profound appreciation of his surpassing service to the cause of free education in this city.

As principal of the school he made famous, old Grammar School 35, he prepared many of our Alumni for admission to the City College and greatly influenced their characters, ideals and lives. He was the pioneer in governing our schools and maintaining high discipline without physical punishment. As principal of the first Evening High School, he was the founder of this branch of the city's present widespread beneficence, which offers every wage-earner the opportunity of self-improvement.

To the Associate Alumnæ of Hunter College, we offer our sympathy in a bereavement which to them is both personal and institutional. As graduates of the City College, some of us remember Dr. Webster as our President, some General Webb, and others Dr. Finley, but, except for the very latest classes, every graduate of Hunter College cherishes the memory of Dr. Hunter as Founder, President, Counsellor, and Friend. The College was his creation. He devised it, shaped its beginnings and raised it to a splendid maturity of efficiency. For every day of every collegiate term, his students were privileged to hear words of wisdom which fell from his lips and to feel the inspiration of his character. As sons of one of the city's colleges, we assure the daughters of our sister college that we sympathize with them in their loss and in their pride in his memory. He held a unique place as a leader and a benefactor in our common cause.

If the pupils of his pupils be included in the estimate of his impress upon the community, many thousands of the men and women of New York owe him a debt of gratitude.

To the daughters of Dr. Hunter we beg to offer our respectful sympathy in their bereavement, and our appreciation of the great heritage of widespread honor, gratitude and affection which their father's lifework has won.

## CITY COLLEGE CLUB

At the meeting held on Saturday evening, October 23, 1915, the City College Club was honored with an address by the Hon. Herbert Parsons, on the "Proposed Revised State Constitution." Mr. Parsons was one of the leading members of the Constitutional Convention, and took a very active part in framing and enacting a number of the most important of the proposed amendments. In the course of his address he described the personnel of the Convention, and explained that most of the provisions were agreed upon by both parties in their platforms. He declared that the proposed constitution hoped to centralize power in the Governor; re-organize the state legislature; place the State Department of Labor under a commission; replace the present public service commission by two public service commissioners; incorporate banking regulations and assure finance control and adopt serial bonds; regulate the judiciary, give home rule to cities; systematize taxation; revise the present method of apportionment, and continue the educational sections of the present constitution. These, Mr. Parsons maintained, were its important features. He gave an extended account of how each one of these features was decided upon, and of what value it would be to the government of the state if enacted.

The discussion that followed was heated and interesting. With the exception of President Wheeler, all who participated opposed the general proposition of Mr. Parsons that the revised state constitution be enacted. Addresses were made by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, '56, who concurred with Mr. Parsons, by Joseph S. Wood, '61; Dr. Benjamin M. Briggs, '61; Joseph L. Bittenwieser, '83; Edward Mandel, '87; Julius Hyman, '94, and Professor Charles McCarthy, of the University of Wisconsin, who was introduced to the Club by Dr. Joseph J. Klein.

At the meeting held on Saturday, November 20th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Mr. Adolf Lewisohn was elected an honorary member of the Club because of his distinguished services to the College and to the city.

A committee was appointed, with power to add to its numbers, for the purpose of recommending to His Honor, the Mayor of the city, the re-appointment of Commissioner Alrick H. Man, of the Board of Education.



The committee consists of Everett P. Wheeler, '56; Julius Hyman, '94; J. Sever Page, '62; Charles Murray, '84, and Joseph J. Klein, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to prepare a sentiment expressing an ideal for City College men to live up to in their relations to the city. It is planned to have this sentiment placed on the gatepost of the College.

It was the sense of the Club that since the death of the late Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall has left a vacancy in the chair of Greek which it will be hard to fill, that the chair of Greek be merged with the chair of Latin at the College, and that both be under the direction of one head. A committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions expressing appropriate sentiments for the City College Club in the loss sustained in the passing of the late Professor Fitz Gerald Tisdall.

After the business meeting, Mr. Joseph S. Wood, of the Class of 1861, was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Wood addressed the Club on "New York City; What It Is and What It Should Be." In a very eloquent address, he gave the conclusions of his years of study of great cities of this country and of foreign countries. He found that the population of New York City is greater than that of any other city on the face of the earth, and greater than that of any city that ever existed. He calculated the present population of the city to be 5,200,000. In his comparisons with other cities, however, he discovered that New York has not grown any faster than many of the large cities of Europe and South America. He attributed this to the fact that the Anglo-Saxon has not been able to do so very much better than many of the other races. Mr. Wood further deplored the city's present status of representation in the state legislature and in the United States Congress. He felt that New York City was being unjustly discriminated against. In comparison with the many large cities and states in the Union New York City did not have a fair proportion of representatives.

Mr. Wood then prophesied, and backed his prophecy up by figures, the gradual growth in population of the cities, and concluded that in 1950, our population would be 19,250,000, which is four times as great as the population of the city today. He hoped that, in the future, fifteen miles of the suburbs around the city would be available to accommodate this increase in popula-

tion. He maintained that the center of the city is moving north at the rate of four blocks a year, and that by 1915, it would be in the neighborhood of 149th street.

#### PHI BETA KAPPA

The Gamma Chapter held its fall meeting at the Hotel Astor on the evening of November 19th. There was a large attendance. Memorials were presented upon Mr. Crawford and Professor Tisdall, the two brothers who had died since the last convocation. The paper of the evening, "Things Greek that Persist," was read by Professor Carroll Neide Brown, of the Greek Department of the College. After an introduction on the value and interest of Greek studies, Professor Brown spoke of some aspects of ancient mythology found in modern folk-lore. The major part of his discourse, however, was devoted to the songs of the people, of which numerous specimens were given in translation.

The following members of the class that graduated in June were elected to membership:—Arthur W. Davidson, Isaac Seditzky, Joseph Weiss, Thomas Kissane, Oscar L. Myerson, Charles Marshall, Karl Smith, Mortimer J. Cohen, David Shapiro.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C., ASSOCIATE ALUMNI\*

The second annual banquet of the Washington Associate Alumni was held on the 28th of June at the University Club of that city. Ten members were present, the guest of the evening being Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who delivered a most interesting talk on the work of his Bureau and its significance in the present commercial depression.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. Frank Anderson, '71, President; Col. Charles Richard, '74, Vice-President; Philip D. Bookstaber, '11, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### CHICAGO CHAPTER

A Chicago Chapter of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, has been organized with twenty-three members. The officers are: Herman Frank, '76, President; Dr. Lee Harrison Mettler, '83, Vice-President, and Nathan J. Kaplan, '11, Secretary. There is no constitution and no stated time or place for meetings, but it has been agreed to come together whenever the spirit moves. The first meeting and banquet was held at the the same hotel on May 23 (?). It is planned to hold the next meeting at the Sherman Hotel on January 29.

\*Delayed in transmission.—Ed.

## PERSONAL

'72. Samuel Greenbaum has been re-elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the First District, New York.

'73. Edward Jennings has recently published a pamphlet on "The Abolition of Poverty," which has received much commendation.

'81. In a recently issued volume of observations made at the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, Professor Alexander McAdie presents a practical and timely essay on inversion of temperature in relation to frosts, a subject in which he is an acknowledged authority. . . . Professor McAdie is to be congratulated on successfully pointing out the practical methods of insurance against losses by frosts which in the past have been excessive.—*The Nation*.

'93. Edward C. Zabriskie, Principal of the Washington Irving High School, who had charge of the preparation of the exhibit of the New York City Department of Education at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, has been awarded a diploma of honorable mention. Two medals were awarded to the Board of Education, one for the educational exhibit as a whole, and one for its industrial art exhibit.

'99. Alexander L. Strouse writes from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., under date of October 5th:—"It may interest you to learn that Dr. Maurice H. Krebs, of Huntington, Ind., (C. C. N. Y., '97) and I (C. C. N. Y., '99), do not leave the College unrepresented at the U. S. Military Training Camp, where instruction is being given by officers of the regular army to business and professional men. By a curious co-incidence, although we had never met each other while students at the College, we came to know each other as tent-mates, more than one thousand miles from the site of our Alma Mater and we had the pleasure of finding that we had many mutual friends. Numerous anecdotes of college days were exchanged in the evening hours."

'02. Arthur A. Boylan has been appointed principal of P. S. 20, Queens.

'03. Henry S. Schimmel has been elected member of the State Assembly from the Fourth District, New York.

'03. Richard Fondiller, has been elected Editor-Librarian of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society. He is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries.

'04. Abraham Goodman has been elected member of the State Assembly from the Eighth District, New York.

'07. M. M. Fertig has been elected member of the State Assembly from the Thirty-fourth District, Bronx.

'09. Maurice Block has been re-elected member of the State Assembly from the Twenty-second District, New York.

'12. Herbert Apfelbaum was married, October 14th, to Miss Anne Schaefer. Mr. Apfelbaum has resided in Detroit since his graduation.

'14. Jacques Passerat de La Chapelle, June, 1914, was called to the colors and sailed for France almost immediately after his graduation. It happened that on the same steamer, the *Rochambeau*, sailed Dr. Mary M. Crawford, daughter of the late Gilbert Holmes Crawford, '68, on her way to serve as surgeon in the great hospital known as the "*Ambulance Américaine*," in the new building of the *Lycée Pasteur* at Neuilly-sur-Seine. Dr. Crawford says that the first word de La Chapelle received on landing in France was that his uncle had just been killed at the front.

After a short visit at the Château of his grandmother, the Marquise d'Ivry, he was assigned to a Line Regiment and was soon appointed instructor of recruits. In April of this year, the endorsement on his envelope shows that he was a Soldier in the 31st Company of the 29th Regiment of the line, stationed at Autun, in the Department of the Seine-et-Loire. When the expedition to the Dardanelles was preparing, his regiment was called upon for 22 volunteers for the expeditionary force. Over 225 volunteered, among them de La Chapelle, who was then transferred to the 9th Company of the 175th Infantry. After his inoculation for typhoid, he took ship at Marseilles, July 1st, for the rendezvous on the island of Lemnos, a six days' sail.

A post card dated "near the Island of Garipoli, August 28," says that he had been transferred from the 9th Company of the 175th to a company of machine guns for the Brigade, where he ranked as "*armurier*" of the 1st Section, having care of two guns. He had then just come down from eight days in the trenches on the peninsula of Gallipoli, six days in the first line, with one brisk



repulse of a night attack by the Turks, and two days on the reserve line.

October 17th, he wrote from Camp Zataleick, Salonica, that he had left Gallipoli two weeks before, and, as one of the Anglo-French expeditionary force for the relief of the Serbs, was expecting to start north at any moment. On the 10th of October, he had been made Sergeant in command of one-quarter of his company and two machine guns. He writes: "Am wonderfully well and am taking in all I can in my wonderful trip. Camp life is fine, except when it rains. It has been pouring for the past two days and things, even under our tents, are getting wet." The last address given is, Passerat de La Chapelle, Sergeant, Compagnie des Mitrailleuses de Brigade, 156 Division, Brigade 331. Division de Serbie aux soins de M. le Ministre de la Guerre, Paris.

## OBITUARY

Lewis S. Goebel, '64, a well-known real estate and equity lawyer with a large practice in Manhattan and Brooklyn, died November 2nd, 1915, at his residence, 338 West Eighty-seventh street, Manhattan. He was the eldest son of Conrad and Mattie Goebel and was born in New York on July 9, 1839. Owing to his return to this city, late in his youth, from the Adirondacks, where his parents had lived many years and where at Schroon Lake, he was accustomed to spend his summers, including the last, Mr. Goebel did not begin his College life until his twentieth year. Overcoming many obstacles, in his humble life, he succeeded in graduating A. B., with the class of '64, and after attending Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was distinctively an office lawyer. By dint of industry and integrity he soon won an extensive practice. His numerous clients gave him their implicit trust and confidence. In later years he made a specialty of real estate, surrogate and equity cases.

In 1876 Mr. Goebel was a candidate for the Marine Court Bench, and without making a canvass during the campaign, he ran 1,500 votes ahead of the Hayes Presidential ticket. In the following election he was the Republican nominee for the State Senate in the old Sixth District in New York, and was elected by a majority of 600 votes, having overcome the nominal Democratic majority of over 7,000. It was mainly through the efforts of Senator Goebel that the bill for the police pension fund became a law. Senator Goebel became the Republican candidate for the office of Register and received over 20,000 votes on the Republican ticket more than Theodore Roosevelt. This campaign was frequently referred to as the triangular mayoralty contest, in which Mr. Hewitt was elected.

Since the retirement of Mr. Goebel from active life, he had continued successfully in the practice of law. He was a member of the Daniel Carpenter Lodge No. 643, F. and A. M.; Standard Chapter No. 252 R. A. M., and Morton Commandery No. 4 Knights Templar.

Mr. Goebel was married on December 26, 1865, to Sophie

Fredericka Barner, of Germany, who survives him; also two daughters, Mrs. Sophie F. Gutsell and Miss Alice Goebel, and three sons, George, Lewis, Jr., and Frederick B. Goebel. His classmate, Rev. Angelo Docharty, came from Cambridge, Mass., to conduct the last rites.

Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, '71, was born November 6, 1851, in New York City, the son of Duncan Macfarlan, a silk manufacturer well known in the old village of Bloomingdale on Manhattan Island. His parents came from Ellerslie, Scotland, a few years prior to his birth. He attended the College of the City of New York and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College. Following his older brother, Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan, he went to Philadelphia in his young manhood and soon established himself in a large and lucrative practice. Starting as a poor boy, he achieved success solely as the result of marked ability and hard work. For about thirty years he worked indefatigably in West Philadelphia and his loyalty and devotion to professional duties brought him recognition and distinction. No memorial of Dr. Macfarlan can adequately express the genial warmth and kindness of his nature or the love and affection of his patients for him. He was eminently social, fond of fun and full of sympathy for those to whom he ministered. Handsome and strong in physical appearance, fine in feeling, gracious in manner and courteous to all, Dr. Macfarlan must long be remembered by a wide circle of friends and his memory cherished by those who knew and understood his character. He suffered a severe nervous breakdown in 1903, from which he never fully recovered, and died at Astoria, Long Island, on September 26, 1915.

Joseph Francis Darling, '84, was born in New York, March 7, 1864. He entered the College from Public School 35, and was graduated in the classical course. In 1895 he received his LL.B. from the New York Law School, and engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed a Special Deputy Attorney General of New York in connection with the Election Cases of 1907-1908.

Mr. Darling was the organizer of the Land Value Tax Party. He was a contributor to the *Land Tax Review*. In his personal alumni record he states that one of his favorite pastimes was

searching in book stores for old works on Land Reform. He was married in 1903. He died, October 15, 1915.

Jacob H. Frankenberg, '80, was born May 15, 1861, of German parents, in this city. After graduation from the College he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in 1883. He had served on the staff of Bellevue Hospital and was attending physician at Mt. Sinai, St. Elizabeth and St. Joseph's Hospitals. In 1905 he married Miss Caroline Oppenheimer, of Germany.

Arthur William Cunnington, of the class of February, 1910, died March 10, 1915, at his home, 306 West 12th street, New York.

Allen McKenzie Sutton died October 18, 1915, at his home, 223 Spruce street, San Francisco,. He was the son of the late Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton. He attended the College with the class of 1880 and was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. His wife, Helen Bowne Sutton, survives him.

Joseph Honig, '76, died Sunday, November 21, 1915, at his late residence, 525 West End avenue, Manhattan.







